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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,101 New Series

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. "VICTORIA," 6,500 tons, Captain G. F Cates, taking the homeward Bombay mail of the 11th November, will proceed to London calling at Naples.

For further particulars apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Company.

Bombay. August 24, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
•L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th ..
•L BALLAARAT.	4752	900	P. S Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA	3661	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
• L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
• L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

• The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th Sept.
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th ..
MALWA	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ..
MIRZAPORE	3387	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH-RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.				
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	20th Sept.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.				
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	5th Oct.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.				
s.s. NUBIA	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris	20th Oct.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th ..

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSEN, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles direct, on or about the 20th inst. and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 20th inst.

For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
MacIver Line.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1887.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL will be OPENED from 1st October next by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1887, of Rs. 2 per Share, will be distributed at the Offices of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 30th September 1887, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 14th September, 1887.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, to THURSDAY, the 29th September 1887, both days inclusive

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 1,554 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 13, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOLERA BELTS.

		Rs.	a.
Gents' Fine White	each from	2	4
,, Superfine Scarlet	,,	3	4
Ladies' Fine White	each	2	0
,, Superfine Scarlet	,,	3	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

PRESERVE.
Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

Dr. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium. Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
,, without opium. Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HORSE AND PONY CLOTHING.

COMPLETE SETS (consisting of Quarter-piece, Apron and Hood) in a variety of materials. Prices according to Pattern and Size required, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 17 per set. Cash or by V. P. P.

Address the ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of Government Securities, Bank and all other Shares and Stocks. Interest and Dividends realised. Securities kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody } ¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved Cheques on Calcutta and Madras received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security and Life Assurance.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

Opposite Napier Hotel,
POONA.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS mentioned below, situated in the Matunga Salt Taluka, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for five years, viz., from the 15th November 1887 to the 14th November 1892:—

1. Sullemanshaw.
2. Shaikh Misri.
3. Rowli.
4. Vadala.
5. Siwri.

2. The Tenders may be for all or any one or more of the Works mentioned above.

3. They should be addressed to the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the Lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and should be delivered at the Custom House, Bombay, on or before the 1st November 1887.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Account Officer at noon, on the 2nd November 1887, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

6. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tenders, to execute Leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at anytime during Office hours on application at the Collector's Office. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their Tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose Tender may be accepted failing to execute the Lease or to make the Deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government.

7. The Lessee or Lessees of the Works will have to pay Municipal Rates leviable on the properties under Act III. of 1872, or any other Act or Acts in force.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

Camp Poona, 23rd August, 1887.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD., CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by Examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, etc., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
(CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR.)
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS! CHOICE—"CHERRY," ORANGE —*AND OTHER NATURAL HANDLES.*

HOAR & CO.'S— NEW STOCK. UMBRELLAS!!

		Rs.	a.
GENT'S	Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Natural Sticks and Handles, a very useful Umbrella	10 12	8 0
	Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, very handsome selected Natural Sticks	14 16	0 0
	Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, a most elegant and useful Umbrella	18	0
	Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, "a Specialite," Choice Sticks, with sterling silver mounts	22 26	0 0
LADIES'	Rich Brown Silk, choice Natural Sticks, and Handles.	9	8 to 13 8
	Extra Rich Soft Silk, very choice, stylish silver mounts.	15	0

SPECIAL CASH TERMS (OR PER V. P. P.) 12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROW, } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL and FANCY COSTUMES, for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, &c. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS,

APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS.

EAST STREET,
POONA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.

Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

VALUABLE TONICS.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
The favorite Tonic,
Especially indicated in Tropical Climates,
is most carefully prepared by us, and may be relied on as of Full Medicinal Value.
Per bot. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COMPOUND SYRUP
of the
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Of the greatest benefit to Children and Invalids,
Materially assisting to build up the system and give Health and Strength.
Per bottle Re. 1-8.

EASTON'S PILLS,
Of similar constitution to the Celebrated Syrup of Dr. Easton,
but with Phosphorus in a free state,
Acting more immediately as a powerful Tonic.
Per bottle, Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT. BOMBAY.

From SIR Wm. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT
FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
ILLUSTRATIONS OF
1.—THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN,
Unveiled by Her Majesty at Windsor, June 22, 1887.
2.—THE JUBILEE CASKET,
Presented with an Address from the People of Bombay.
3.—THE JUBILEE CASKET,
Presented with an Address from the People of Madras.

THE KAISER-I-HIND is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MUNROE, arrived from MOULMEIN and now discharging in the stream, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING at the Office of the Undersigned, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay, failing which the Captain will land same at Consignees' risk and expense.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1887.

S.S. MERTON HALL,
Arrived 14th September, 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, 15th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 8th idem.

By order of the Chairman.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th September 1887.

JUBILEE
ALUMINIUM GOLD PENCIL CASES.
ALUMINIUM GOLD PENCIL AND PENHOLDER.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

A NEW NON-INTOXICATING DRINK.
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY'S
NON-ALCOHOLIC
INDIA PALE ALE,
A most decided Desideratum.

THIS Ale has been introduced to meet a want long felt in this country for a beverage made from the hop, containing all the tonic and stomachic qualities of the herb without the addition or presence of the objectionable alcohol, which may be taken with impunity; and such a beverage is our "INDIA PALE ALE," a drink made from the finest Kentish hops in combination with pure beetroot sugar. There is no doubt whatever that our "INDIA PALE ALE" will entirely supersede such drinks as Tonic Water, Zoedone, and all so-called Phosphorous Beverages.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per dozen.
Four annas allowed per dozen for returned empty bottles.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
ÆRATED WATER BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Brisk and Sparkling—

	Re.			Re.	
Soda Water	0-10	per doz.	Tonic Water	0-14	per doz.
Aerated Water	0-10	,,	Seltzer Water	1-0	,,
Potash Water	0-12	,,	Lithia Water	1-0	,,
Lemonade	0-12	,,	Ginger Ale	1-4	,,
Gingerade	0-14	,,	India Pale Ale	1-4	,,
Martineau's Diabetic Remedy				1-4	,,

DR. MARTINEAU'S PRESCRIPTION FOR DIABETES, CARBONATE OF LITHIA AND ARSENIATE OF SODA IN AERATED WATER
Which he avers is an infallible cure when used to the exclusion of other drinks.
See *Times of India.*
Accurately dispensed by our English Chemists in pure
SPARKLING AERATED WATER.
Re. 1-4 per doz.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and STRENGTH in OLD and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, save and sure.

Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.

This remedy is used for the purpose for which the "Pearls" are recommended.
On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR, sent free to any part of India.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
For the cure of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Per Bottle As. 8 and Re. 1.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As this Preparation is entirely free from opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given, without any danger, even to children. It NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary Cold, when attended with Feverishness and Headache, the medicine acts as a charm, giving speedy relief when properly administered and the directions given with each bottle are attended to.

By common consent this is the best preparation known for the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST—the most soothing, healing and strengthening. As a COUGH BALSAM, it has no equal, and having been in popular use for over seven years, and largely recommended by the Medical Profession with the happiest results, it can, therefore, be relied upon with perfect confidence by the public.

It is very pleasant to the taste, and does not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is readily taken by children and delicate persons, and it is also used as a SYRUP for improving the voice of SINGERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS and CLERGYMEN.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"An invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY IS A CERTAIN AND SURE CURE FOR
PILES
in their worst form.
Internal, External,
Bleeding or Blind
PILES,
all yield to treatment by
HARLEY'S PRESCRIPTION.
Prices 4s. 6d.
or from the Sole Agents,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
For Rs. 3, including bandage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 17th inst., on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the late ALBERT LAW, of Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay, must be presented to JOHN LAW, No. 9, Haines Road, up till SATURDAY, the 17th September, after which date they must be submitted to him at Bangalore, at the Maharajah of Mysore Mill up to the 10th Oct. next, after which no Claims will be admitted.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30 June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1887.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

FRANK WHITE, late Chief Reporter, "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.
WILLIAM WALKER DELA HOYDE, late Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Chapper Division, S. P. S. Railway.
JOSHUA CHARLES POWELL, late Paint Shop Foreman, N. W. Railway, Sukkur.
ARTHUR GEORGE BREMNER, late Assistant Engineer, Sind Pishin State Railway.
HARI VULUB SHEWRAM DESSAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
LEAH SOLOMON, formerly of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1887

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXMIDAS NARRONDAS, DWARKADAS NARRONDAS, DEVIDASS NARRONDAS, and BALKISONDAS GUNGADASS have contracted to sell to MULTANEE GIRDHARIDAS RANGOOMAL the undermentioned property. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the purchaser's Attorneys Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, at their Office, in Church Gate Street, No. 9, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims if any.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Narron Dhuroo Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring—square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 842 and street No. 15 and 17, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Narron Dhuroo Street, on the South by the house of Parsee Nowrojee Pallonjee Bottlewalla, and on the North by the house of Multanee Ashanund Dhurumdas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their Tenants.—Dated this 13th day of Sept. 1887.

GIRDHARIDAS RUNGOOMALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUCHMONDASS RADHAKISSONDASS has contracted to sell to RAO BAHADOOR CUSTOORCHUND ABIRCHUND the undermentioned immoveable property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson at their Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Memon Street nearly commonly called Halleybaug, in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 121, new No. 958, old Survey No. 209, and new Survey No. 1446, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and appurtenances standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 303 and now under ward No 357 and street No. 558-62 Shaik Memon Street, Ward C, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the public road commonly called Saik Memon Street and opposite thereto is Mumbadevi Temple property; on or towards the west by the passage of two feet of the hereby bargained premises leading to the south side only and the house lately of Motichund Raghunathdass, but now of Nathooram Jorammull; on or towards the north by the foundation or vacant ground and the house lately of Motichund Raghunathdass, but the same is now vested in Trustees of certain Indenture of Trust executed by the late Candass Narrandass deceased; and on or towards the south by the house of Gangadass Vizbhoocandass deceased, and which said hereditaments and premises have been for sometime past and are now in the occupation of the Tenants of the said Luchmondass Radhakissondass.—Dated this 12th day of September, 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10	,,
PEKOE DUST	,,	10	,,
SOUCHONG	,,	6	,,
CONGOU	,,	4	,,

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

AURIFEROUS TRACTS IN MYSORE.

FOR SALE.—Volume of Selections from the RECORDS of the MYSORE GOVERNMENT, containing the Reports on the Auriferous Tracts in Mysore, together with Map of the Province, showing the Goldbearing Tracts; by R. Bruce Foote, Esq., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India; with the Report by M. F. Lavelle, Esq., and Notes by Walter Marsh, Esq., M. E. Price Rs. 4 per copy; postage 2 as. extra.

Apply—SUPERINTENDENT, Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 8th September, 1887, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (75) Seventy-five per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 15th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, September 9, 1887.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT-MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	,, 19	,, 29
Cut-hunting	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	,,	,, 110
Cut-hunting	,,	,, 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11
Thistle	,, 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can e seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens	Rs.	4-8	per doz.
PINTS	do, 8 do.	2-12	,,

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRENCH CAFETIERES.

Size	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Cups
Rs.	1-4	1-8	1-12	2-0	2-4	2-8	2-12	3-0	3-4	3-8	3-12

BOLTON & Co.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATOR
OR
BUTTER COOLER.

Small size	Rs. 2
Large siz	Rs. 3

BOLTON AND Co.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE—

4196 yards Portable Steel Rails, 14 lbs. per yard, with Iron Sleepers, Fish-Bolts and Fish-plates. For 2 feet gauge.
880 yards ditto ditto without Sleepers.
8 Sets Points and Crossings for the above.
6 Front Tip Wagons.
2 Side Tip do.
All the above very little used.

ALSO

3 Holman's Patent Pumps in good working order, with India-rubber Hose and Copper Nozzle.
1 Double Purchase Crab Winch to lift 4 tons direct from barrel.
1 Single Purchase ditto to lift 2 tons do.
6 Field Officers' Tents, each Rs. 50.
1 Jubbulpore Single Pole Tent, 16' by 16', with Dharries, Chicks and Pardas complete, Rs. 350.
2 Single Pole Hill Tents, each Rs. 100.
2 10 inch Dumpy Levels, very little used, each Rs. 250.
2 14 feet Leveling Staves, each Rs. 35.
2 Screw Jacks, to lift 12 tons.

Apply to
KIRBY THOMPSON & Co.,
Bhopal.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	Forest Depots on road-sides.
Belgaum Taluka	1,700	
Total	5,700	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000	Kadra, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots.
Central Division of Kanara	400	
Southern Division of Kanara	2,200	
Total	4,600	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULARNOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

TO LET, for the Season, "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Mulbry Cottage," "Rose Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to

HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estates of the late Lieut-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit, Poona.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA,
NEAR BOMBAY AND POONA.
Under New European Management.
Splendidly Situated and Open to the Westerly Breeze.
COMMODIOUS AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES.
COMFORT, CLEANLINESS AND BEST OF FOOD.
PURE BRACING AIR.
EXCELLENT RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND HOLIDAY-SEEKERS.
LAWN-TENNIS COURT AND RIFLE RANGE.
SHAIK,
Proprietor.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.
The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A NEW English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

An English-built Canoe LANDAU, in very good order, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I.

A second-hand single-seated BROUGHAM, by Thorn.

And several other second-hand Carriages and a few new GRAM and GRASS MACHINES, &c.

Apply to
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BRANC OF THE YAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Valetta (s), from Sydney. Yesterday:—Knight Errant (s), from Cardiff; and Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ellora (s), for Rangoon and Calcutta; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; Amphitrite (s), China; and St. Bernard (s), Rangoon.

University of Bombay.—We are requested to remind members of the Senate that the adjourned meeting of the Senate takes place to-day at 5-15 p.m.

Lost Currency Notes.—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, Reporter reported to the police on Tuesday that he dropped two currency notes for Rs. 10 each from his pocket, somewhere between Khetwady and the Fort.

Theft at Lower Colaba.—Piploo Morar, a Hindoo tailor living at Lower Colaba, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 305-8-0, from a box in his room, which was alleged to have been opened with a duplicate key during complainant's absence from home.

The Rukhmabai Libel Case.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Sayani appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and applied that the further hearing of the case, in which Rukhmabai and Hurrichandra Yadowji are charged with defaming the character of Narayen Dharmaji, might be prostponed to Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Mehta and Mr. Jardine, counsel for the defence, were both engaged at the Sessions. Mr. Sayani said that he had written three letters to Mr. Hemming giving him notice of his intended application, but he had sent no reply; therefore he assumed he did not object to the postponement. The Magistrate: No I suppose they have no objection then. Mr. Sayani: Otherwise they would have sent a reply 1 think. The application was granted, and Saturday next at 12-30 fixed for the further hearing.

A Juvenile Thief.—Balla Govind, a young Hindoo lad, aged fourteen years, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framji with stealing a gold earring, valued Mr. Rs. 1-8, from the person of Balcrishna Suddoo, a student living at Khandawady, on Tuesday last. The complainant met the accused on Tuesday at Moogbhat when he told him there was something wrong with his earring and that he would put it right. Accused then did something to the earring, and on the pretence of getting a stone ran away. The complainant then felt his ear and found that the earring had gone. Complainant returned home and told his brother how the accused had robbed him. The brother subsequently seized the accused and handed him over to the police. The earring was recovered from a goldsmith at Mombadavie, to whom the accused had disposed of it. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Theft by a Goldsmith.—Tookaram Mukoondsett, a goldsmith, was yesterday charged by Constable McCubbin, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing a gold ring, value Rs. 10, the property of a fellow-goldsmith named Rowjee Dhondoo, on the 12th instant. The accused on the evening of the date in question went to the shop of complainant on the pretence of having a smoke there, while complainant was working at a gold ring. He smoked a *chillum* and handed it to complainant, who in his turn commenced smoking. At this time a few persons came to the shop on business; while the attention of the complainant was drawn towards them, the accused pocketed the ring which the complainant had been working at, and was about to leave when the complainant missed it and asked the accused if he had seen it. The accused denied all knowledge of it and walked away. The complainant's suspicion being roused he reported the matter to the police. The accused was immediately arrested, and on searching him the ring was found in his jacket-pocket. Accused was convicted, and on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Brutal Assault.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Rahimon Solomon, a clerk in the Bombay Municipality, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and filed the following information charging two Mahomedans named Calloo and Coonizamutt, with assaulting him on the public streets and one Shalome Joseph with abetting the two Mahomedans in the commission of the said offence. Rahimon Solomon said:—I am an audit clerk in the office of the Controller of Municipal Accounts. On Monday, the 12th inst., at about 9-30 a.m., while I was going by Memonwada Street in my usual way to catch a tram-way car at Pydhownee to office I found that one Shalome Joseph ordered two Mahomedans to assault me. One of them named Calloo gave me a strong blow with a cudgel which caused a large wound on my head. The wound bled profusely and my clothes became saturated. The said Calloo gave me two other blows on different parts of my body. The other Mahomedan, Coonizamutt, gave me a strong blow with his cudgel on my left arm. I cried out for help. Some of the people who saw the assault ran after the assailants to arrest them. Unfortunately they were not caught. I reported the matter at once to the police, who took me to the J. J. Hospital to dress my wounds, and I am now under the treatment of Doctor Eduljee Cowasjee whose certificate is appended hereto. It was with great difficulty that, I succeeded in getting the names of the said two Mahomedans. I therefore charge Calloo and Coonizamutt with hurt and assault under sections 323 and 352 of the Indian Penal Code and the said Shalome Joseph with abetting the same under section 109 of the said Code. The complainant, on being examined by the Magistrate, said: The assault took place in Memon Mohla, near a chunam godown in the street, at 9-30 a.m. I was about 50 or 100 paces from the tram-car. 1 dont know if the driver or conductor of the car sow the assault. No police sepoy was present. There was one about 100 paces off. He came up afterwards. His No. is B 1099. Shalome Joseph pointed me out to the two Mahomedans and said, "beat him." I ascertained from my brother the names of the two Mahomedans who assaulted me. The Magistrate thereupon ordered a summons to be issued against the instigator of the assault, Shalome Joseph, and made it returnable on the 27th instant.

Koli Disturbance.—We understand that, during the course of last week, a serious dacoity was committed at Kothimba, in the Karjat Taluka of the Tanna District. Three houses belonging to Brahmins were attacked and looted of about two thousand rupees worth of property, while the complainants and the members of their families were maltreated. The dacoits were Kolis and they carried arms.—*Deccan Herald.*

Death by Misadventure.—A quarrel took place between two Marathas at Titwalla, in Tanna, when, in the excitement of the moment, one threw a large stone at the other, but it missed its mark and struck a little boy on the head, who was playing near, and killed him on the spot.—*Ibid.*

A Present by the Nizam.—On Saturday afternoon by command of his Highness, Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk waited upon him with papers relating to his own and other Government departments. At the conclusion of the interview, his Highness presented the Nawab with seven valuable Cashmere shawls. The unusual value of the present as well as the manner in which it was given have attracted much public attention and everybody is inquiring what it means. We believe his Highness has never before made a present of this nature to a Dewani official, and that it should have been made at this juncture is all the more remarkable, as Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk is known to be one of the most uncompromising opponents of the dual-secretariat scheme which his Highness is credited with having originated and which he was anxious to carry through. Can it be that the present is intended to soften the Nawab's opposition? Hitherto his Highness has not adopted persuasive methods when desirous of carrying out his own Royal wishes, as Salar Jung found to his cost.—*Deccan Times.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·762
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	·792
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	212
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	16·25
„ „ year	89·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of Shripal Cutchra was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000, the property of Manekchund Mitha, a farmer of opium at Gondal. The Hon. Mr. Mehta instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Frank Nolan, inspector of police, in cross-examination by Mr. Lang, said he never told the prosecutor, in presence of the accused, that he suspected the latter. If such a statement was made by the prosecutor in court, it was wholly false. Witness conversed with the parties in Hindustani. He never hinted that the prisoner was the thief.

Mr. James Crummy, superintendent of police, said that on the 19th March last, the accused came to him and complained of a theft of Rs. 5,000 in his shop. Witness at once went to the shop in Bhendy Bazaar; and after making certain enquiries, instructed Inspector Nolan to make further enquiries into the matter. In the evening of the same day, Mr. Nolan brought the complainant and the accused to his bungalow, when the latter asked him to release Heera, his mehta, who was then in custody, as the parties did not wish to press the charge against him. Witness asked the complainant whether he was willing to press the charge against Heera, and he said "No. I now know where my money is." Witness then discharged Heera from custody.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, drew the jury's attention to the fact that the accused made no report of the theft to the police until after the complainant had returned to the shop, having ascertained the fact that the numbers of his currency notes had not been registered by the firms who paid them. If the accused really suspected Heera he would not have asked Mr. Crummy to release him from custody. All the circumstances of the case led one to the conclusion that the accused was the person who had mis-appropriated the property which was given to him for safe custody by the prosecutor.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged that his client was a man of position and respectability in his community a shettia of his caste in easy circumstance, and therefore a man most unlikely to have committed the fraud charged against him. It was true that the accused obtained the benefit of the Insolvent Act a few years ago, but that was a misfortune which it was the object of the Act to relieve. When the prosecutor handed over the notes to the accused, it was distinctly stated by the former that he would not require the notes until the following Monday. This statement was corroborated by the prosecutor's own witnesses. On the strength of this statement, the accused appeared to have gone the same evening to a respectable merchant named Manekchund Jadowjee, and asked him to keep the money until the following Monday. Manekchund, who eventually refused to receive the money, was distinctly told by the accused that the money did not belong to him, but that it was the property of the prosecutor. If the accused had a dishonest motive, he would never have made the statement that he made to Manekchund Jadowjee. There was some evidence pointing to Heera as the thief, but it was not so conclusive as to bring the charge home to him. It was not the province of the jury to find who else committed the theft; but their duty was to see whether the evidence was so conclusive as to justify their finding the accused guilty. The evidence showed that a theft was committed, but there was not the slightest foundation for saying that it was the accused who committed the theft.

His lordship summed up the case very carefully, drawing the attention of the jury to circumstances which pointed to the improbability that the accused was the person who committed the theft of the currency notes. His Lordship was not quite satisfied with the loose way in which the prosecutor gave his evidence. He was disposed to attach great weight to the evidence of Manekchund Jadowjee, with whom the prisoner wanted to deposit the money until the following Monday, maintaining that the money belonged to the prosecutor, who was his guest.

The jury, after retiring for consultation, returned with a verdict of not guilty. His lordship said he quite agreed with the verdict. The prisoner was discharged.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST CASHIER.

Vithuldas Bhicunchund, late cashier to the Marwaree firm of Lukhmidas Soonderdas, was charged with criminal breach of trust in having, on the 24th April last, misappropriated to his own use the sum of Rs. 3,000, the property of the firm; and with theft of the amount. He was similarly charged in respect of a sum of Rs. 26,275, alleged to have been misappropriated by him on the 8th May last. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the prosecution; and the Hon. Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Macpherson stated to the jury the facts of the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was down to the 8th May last cashier of a firm of native shroffs of the name of Lukhmidas Soonderdas, having a branch firm in Bombay. On the afternoon of the day mentioned, he left the office, which attracted the notice of Mathuradas Trecumdas, the Bombay moonim, who for some reason or other suspected the prisoner. During the latter's absence, the moonim called in some respectable persons, including shroffs and moonims of other firms, and in their presence opened the room which was locked up by the prisoner. The cash-box, which had been in charge of the prisoner, was also opened and was found to contain Rs. 3,811-7-3. There was in the box another sum of Rs. 116, which appertained to a separate account. They then looked into the cash-book to see how much, according to it, ought to have been there. The cash balance in hand on the previous day was Rs. 1,434-1-6. and the balance in hand on that day was Rs. 97,169-3-3, so that the total receipts on the credit side came to Rs. 98,638-4-9. It was found on the other side of the account that, on the 7th May, there had been paid out Rs. 68,516-13-6, so that the credit balance at the close of the day was, or ought to have been, Rs. 30,086-7-3. That was the balance which ought to have been struck and entered into the book on the evening of the 7th May, but no balance was struck that day. On the morning of the 8th May, the day on which the prisoner disappeared, he entered an opening balance of Rs. 4,211-7-3, a sum which did not accord with the balance which ought to have been there, namely Rs. 30,086. The deficiency in the cash-box was, therefore, the difference between Rs. 3,811-7-3, which was found in the box, and Rs. 30,086 which ought to have been there, namely Rs. 26,275. Upon discovering this deficiency, the moonim at once went out to call the police, but during the time that he was then absent, the prisoner returned to the firm's place. Kadarinath and Ramkisson, who were clerks employed in the office, asked the prisoner about the difficiency, upon which he made a statement to them. Mr. Macpherson did not, at that stage of the proceedings, wish to say what the statement was, because it would most probably be objected to by the learned counsel for the prisoner. The statement would be laid before the jury if his lordship decided that it was admissible in evidence. The statement was not of greater importance than what the prisoner subsequently did. He took from his person and delivered Rs. 10,400, which thus far diminished the deficiency and reduced the actual loss of the prosecutor to Rs. 15,875. But this fact did not in the slightest degree mitigate the prisoner's culpability. Upon an investigation of the prisoner's accounts, it was found that the whole amount of the deficiency of Rs. 26,275, except Rs. 3,000, had been taken away that very day. With respect to the latter sum, it was found that the prisoner, on the 24th April, had entered in the cash book Rs. 3,000 more to debit, that was to say, that he made his total disbursements of that day Rs. 39,000 and odd instead of Rs. 36,000 and odd, thereby reducing the credit balance of that day. The balance was actually Rs. 3,000 less than it ought to have been; and the books appeared to have been worked out on that footing. He appeared to have carried it on right through until the 28th April, in order, it was supposed, to make the books appear all right upon all occasions when the monim looked into them. Prisoner knew that, at the beginning of the following month, when the rough entries were copied into the fair cash-book, the clerk would discover that there was a false addition made on the 24th of May. So, apparently towards the end of the month, prisoner altered his plan of operations. It was found that, from the close of the 28th April and going back to the 24th, he shifted those Rs. 3,000 from the credit to the debit side, that is he added on Rs. 3,000 to each credit balance at the opening and close of each day. The alterations were made clumsily. The false addition on the disbursment side had been made so as to make it appear that the Rs. 3,000 had actually been paid out. Prisoner was a son of a leading manager of one of the up-country branches of the firm, and on that account the moonim of the Bombay branch hesitateted to prosecute him on his own responsibility, and did not do so until the sanction of his master was obtained.

Mathuradass Trecudas, the moonim of the Bombay firm, was the first witness called for the prosecution. His cross-examination was not finished when the Court adjourned until this morning.

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BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday the following members were present:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., (chairman), Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Messrs. Muncherji N. Banaji, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

THE LAND PURCHASED AT PINJRAPOLE.

The meeting was occupied for a short time in discussing the offer of a Hindoo gentleman, named Mr. Gordhandas, to buy a portion of the land recently purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas. Mr. Gordhandas wanted a strip of land which the Council did not think it desirable to part with. But they resolved that if Mr. Gordhandas wished to buy a particular portion of the land already pointed out to him by the Municipal Commissioner, he might get it at the same price as that paid to Mr. Mulji.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

The following report from the Health Officer was submitted to the meeting:—

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the occurrence of cases of cholera during this year. The prevalence of choleraic cases has been observed since the beginning of July; in the early part of the year up to the end of June the mortality from cholera was unusually low. Apart from epidemic influences around the city—and I have in other reports referred to the effect of such influences on the mortality of the city—the local exciting causes have not been of the nature generally surrounding groups of cases and influencing the incidence of the mortality in former years. A connection appears probable between cases imported and the general occurrence of cases after the first week in July. It is remarkable that the wider incidence of cases and the more general prevalence of choleraic affections in the city followed on the importation of cases into the city. The resuscitation of choleraic affections since the beginning of July is not to be ascribed solely to imported cases, and I am far from wishing to do so, for, while epidemic influences are active, it is impossible to conclusively ascribe to any one force or cause results which we know to have arisen at other times from other forces or exciting causes. Such prevalence as has existed followed on the importation of cases from Pundharpur. That the imported cases exerted an influence on the incidence of the disease appears probable; although against the suggestion of communication through importation many obvious objections may be urged: such as the occurrence of a certain number of cases in one dwelling or group of dwellings followed by the cessation of cases, and the occurrence of single cases at intervals at distant points, after exacerbation of choleraic affections, not followed by other cases at such points; but, on the other hand, the incidence of cholera, as of other diseases, is greatly influenced by individual and other conditions of susceptibility. The practical sanitary lesson to be remembered is, that the importation of cases during a season of epidemic activity is a serious occurrence, and is likely to be followed by other cases, and to have an unfavourable influence on the conditions of public health.

The conditions of the surrounding cases have not generally been of the special insanitary nature observed in former years. There has been no great concentration of cases around special sources of water-supply or defective conditions of dwelling or locality. The incidence of cases has not been strongly localized at periods as in former years. The incidence of the disease indicates influences other than arising from special local insanitary causes as affecting the occurrence of cases.

The progress of the disease from the beginning of July commenced with choleraic symptoms amongst persons in Ghorupdeo and Vadulla who had returned to Bombay; simultaneously in Ghorupdeo and Vadulla pilgrims who had returned from Pundharpur suffered from choleraic symptoms. In Ghorupdeo three cases following a pilgrim case occurred in the upper rooms of a chawl besides cases of diarrhœa; of the choleraic cases two were relations. In Vadulla 4 persons out of 16, who had returned from Pundharpur, suffered from choleraic symptoms; from 4 different houses in this village 16 persons went to Pundharpur, of the 16 on returning 4 arrived ill from diarrhœa, the symptoms developing into cholera in the case of the 4; these 4 cases were followed by 5 other cases. At the same time a case, also pilgrim, occurred in Sewree, near Ghorupdeo. On the 6th of July a Hindu arrived in Mahim at night by train, suffering from severe diarrhœa, the symptoms developed into cholera; according to the information the illness commenced after leaving Lanowlie; the date of this case was on the 6th of July. A further case followed in Vadulla on the 8th, a relative of previous cases on the 6th and 7th; on the 8th a case with suspicious symptoms occurred at Kala Chowky Road near Ghorupdeo; on the 11th a case occurred in Forjett Street; no communication with previous cases was traced. On the 14th this case was followed by two others, besides cases of diarrhœa. On the 15th of July two cases with choleraic symptoms, but which did not prove fatal, occurred amongst labourers in the Prince's Dock. On the 16th another case occurred in Vadulla, the previous case having occurred on the 14th; on the 17th cases occurred in Forjett Street; both were in communication with the case on the 14th. On the 19th a case occurred in Forjett Street, followed by a suspicious case on the 20th. On the 19th a Begarree who had been working in Chundunwadi, where a case with choleraic symptoms had occurred, had symptoms. On the 21st no case was reported beyond a suspicious case in Vadulla. On the 22nd two cases occurred in Forjett Street, where a case had previously occurred on the 20th, and a case amongst Municipal Begarees working there. On the 22nd a person, who had returned from Hyderabad ill from diarrhœa, suffered from choleraic symptoms, and on the same date one case occurred in Mazagon. On the 23rd a suspicious case occurred in Khetwadi, and also two cases in Mazagon. From this period a more general incidence occurred. In Tardeo on the 26th a Municipal Begaree, who had been on duty in Forjett Street, where previous cases had occurred, suffered from symptoms of cholera. On the same date a Municipal Begaree in the Begarees' chawl on the Esplanade suffered from symptoms of cholera. On the 28th, in the first floor of Begarees' chawl on the Esplanade two cases occurred amongst Municipal Begarees, and which were in communication with a case on the 26th.

The mortality judged by the proportion of fatal cases to sufferers has been low. During the last three weeks the mortality has fluctuated very little, the tendency has been to diminish. In the weeks ending the 23rd and 30th of August and the 6th of September 18, 15, and 12 deaths in each week were registered.

The measures of prevention taken are thorough cleansing and purification of buildings and floors and channels and spaces around, in which cases suffering from choleraic symptoms have been reported, and the administration of the usual medicines in the few cases in which medical men are not present; the measures aimed at are cleanliness in the widest sense. In the case of buildings in which there is reason to believe that special insanitary conditions exert an unfavourable influence on the health of the residents, the measures are of special force, obstructions to the free admission of light and air are removed, tiles are taken off, and other precautions of special urgency are taken, and to these precautions the assent of all classes is willingly given. On the occurrence of cases in huts or poorer classes of chawls, the people are persuaded, should it be considered necessary, to abandon them for a short time. In the sanitary treatment of buildings where cholera has appeared, the treatment is guided by the special conditions of each building.

I would point out the necessity of Railway Companies being compelled to have at the principal stations a special room set apart with a supply of medicines for the use of sick persons travelling by train. There is not any special accommodation at any of the Railway Stations within the Island of Bombay for sick persons, and the Station Masters on only one line have supplies of medicines.—I have, &c.,

T. S. Weir, Health Officer.

Dr. Cowasji said the report had been carefully drawn up; but it was silent on some important points. They were not informed, for instance, what water had been used by those who were attacked with cholera—whether it was Vehar or well water. According to the Health Officer, the cholera was imported, in the first place, into Bombay from Pundharpur. But apart from that importation, there were some cases, as the Health Officer had himself pointed out, of local origin. The speaker concluded by moving that the report be recorded with thanks.

Dr. Waters, in seconding the motion, agreed as to the local origin of most of the cholera cases that had occurred in Bombay. He did not believe that whenever cholera broke out in this city, it was necessarily imported from outside. He further believed that whenever cholera existed in Bombay, there were circumstances in Bombay itself which might account for its occurrence. Wherever they had cholera, they generally had filth and other bad sanitary conditions to account for it. The same concatenation of circumstances which led to the outbreak of the disease here, also led to its occurrence in Europe, without its being transported from here.

WATER TO THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner had forwarded under section 90 of the Municipal Acts, a proposal for charging the compounded rate of Rs. 125 per quarter, or Rs. 500 per annum, for the water supplied to the Byculla Schools through meter.

The arrangement was sanctioned by the Council.

After disposing of some other business, the Council adjourned.

THE BELOOCHI RIOTS IN HYDERABAD SIND.

Reports differ as to the extent of the outrages alleged to have been committed by the Beloochi sepoys in Hyderabad, Sind; but there can be little doubt that they have been guilty of serious excesses. Some of them are now on their trial and the whole truth of the matter will be laid bare. Meanwhile the Hyderabadis are in a state of alarm as will be seen from the following memorial bearing the signatures of 1,600 "respectable citizens," which was presented to Mr. C. B. Pitchard, the Commissioner in Sind, on August 29:—

On the 6th of June 1878, a sepoy of the 1st Beluch Regiment ran amuck and shot to death 12 persons including one Municipal Commissioner Seth Godhumal. On the 13th of July 1878, a sepoy of the 1st Beluch Regiment ran amuck with a rifle and 20 cartridges in his possession. He fired three times near the Commissariat building but was arrested before doing any mischief.

On the 23rd of August 1882, about sixty sepoys of the 1st Beluch regiment passed in a body with bludgeons in their hands, killed 1 and wounded 13 persons, and, as far as the information of your memorialists goes robbed the town to the extent of Rs. 300, some of the offenders were brought to justice and punished.

In 1883 some sepoys committed a riot in the village of Chands near the Local Fund Nursery behind the Fort, and beat the maltreated the men and women of the town. In spite of the Police watch kept over the village the Beluch sepoys committed riot in a second time.

Later on a sepoy wounded a prostitute with a sword. Again some Beluch sepoys broke into the house of a Bania wounded and robbed the inmates and were prosecuted and convicted.

On the 11th of October 1883 four sepoys of the 3rd Beluch Regiment robbed a Bania on a high way. Three of them were convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment each.

On the 14th of October 1883 a sepoy of the 3rd Beluch Regiment beat a washerwoman and her child and effected his escape.

On the 15th of October 1883 a sepoy of the 3rd Beluch Regiment robbed a Bania and escaped with impunity. On the 16th of October 1883 some sepoys of the 3rd Beluch Regiment caused grievous hurt to a woman named Jaii and her mother. One of the offenders was arrested, convicted and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

In the end of 1884 or beginning of 1885 about 13 sepoys of the 2nd Beloch Regiment entered the shop of a Bania on the market road and robbed him of about Rs. 250. Two of them were identified and after conviction sentenced by the Sessions Court to 5 years, rigorous imprisonment. On appeal to the Sadar Court they were acquitted on technical grounds.

In 1885 two sepoys of the 2nd Beluch Regiment assaulted and insulted a respectable woman on the old Post Office road near Divan Metharam's Otak. The offenders were arrested and imprisoned for 6 months.

On the 13th of October 1885 a sepoy of the 2nd Beluch Regiment shot to death a Policeman and a confectioner and wounded a third man. The offender was tried and hanged. One month before this incident a Beluch sepoy killed his own comrade near the new Post Office on the road to the Mess Incline.

On the 2nd of July 1886 a sepoy of the 1st Beluch Regiment ran amuck and shot a Policeman. The offender was tried and hanged.

Besides the above appaling list of crimes committed by the three sepoys of all the different regiments the modesty of respectable women has been outraged times out of number by sepoys whom it has been impossible to bring under the strong hand of the Law. The offenders could not be arrested, identified or complained against because to any respectable women the publicity of an outrage having been committed upon her is worse than death itself. These wanton attacks on the honor of ladies from the chief complaint of the memorialist. Your honor is well aware that Purda system prevails in Hyderabad both among Hindus and Mahomedans. Every person however cannot afford to keep a servant and therefore many females are obliged to walk by themselves through the lanes with their faces covered up. The offenders know that the women neither complain nor raise a hue and a cry and therefore assault the poor creatures whenever they get an opportunity.

The honor of ladies is dear to all whether rich or poor, whether Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian. The slightest insult given to a woman is sufficient to provoke the feelings of any male, and the sepoys add injury to insult by revenging themselves in a body not only against those who remonstrate with them but against the population in general.

The Sind Sabha submitted a memorial to your honor's predecessor Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S. CS.I., in 1883 on this subject and various other representations were also made to the proper authorities, but the temporary steps taken fell short of the requirements of the occasions.

The immediate occasion however for this memorial is the state of alarm into which the whole town of Hyderabad has been thrown by the conduct of Beluch sepoys during the last 12 days. On Thursday the 18th instant several Beluch sepoys took liberties with respectable women and beat and dragged the servant who accompanied them through the Bazar to a considerable distance until some men at last interceded and rescued him. On Sunday the 21st instant towards sunset about 200 Beluch sepoys flocked to the town in bodies of 5 or 6 without their uniform but armed with short stout sticks concealed under their arms. This most turbulent terror striking assembly bent upon mischief waited till night-fall when they fell upon the innocent population, beat many persons including several officers of the Police, relieved some shopkeepers of their money and other articles and retreated to their lines with impunity. Your memorialists submit a list of some of those who were wounded and robbed in the riot. The panic on that night spread fearfully and the shops and private houses were immediately closed.

On Tuesday the 23rd again two young women were insulted, and an old woman their companion received several injuries on her hands and back.

On Thursday the 25th instant some 9 or 10 Beluch sepoys rushed into a blind alley called the Kirpalani lane bent on mischief but were with great difficulty made to get out.

On the morning of the 26th instant at 2 a.m. a Policeman was grievously wounded by about 3 Beluch sepoys. All these occurrences were brought to the notice of the local authorities.

Your memorialists submit that security to life, property and above all the honor of the unharmed helpless population especially females which has ever been an essential characteristic of the British rule is thus seriously menaced by the very men appointed to protect them from outside aggressions. The recent riot the occurrences closely following, and the memory of the past conduct of the Beluchis have thrown the innocent people into consternation and alarm. It is in fact impossible to exaggerate the sense of insecurity and the high excitment that prevail in the town. Girls have ceased to attend their schools the attendance of boys in many schools has fallen very low and the woman have shut themselves up in their houses. It is for your honor and Government to consider what steps will effectually remove the evils complained of, but with your honor's permission your memorialists most respectfully and humbly submit that nothing short of the removal of the Beluch regiments from Hyderabad will restore the quite of the town. The Beluch regiments are Beluch only in name, as two-thirds of the sepoys are Punjabis and Afghans and the remaining one third hardly consists of Sindhi Beluchis. The memorialists accordingly see no difficulty why the Beluch regiments should not be sent out of Hyderabad and therefore most humbly solicit that your honour will be graciously pleased to recommend the removal of the Beluch regiments out of Hyderabad and station some other inoffensive regiment like the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Native Infantry regiments, if on military grounds it be all necessary to quarter a native regiment here. Should that however be infeasible your honor will be pleased to prevent the ingress of any Beluch sepoy in the town. Some such strict measures appear to you memorialists the only remedy for preventing such disturbances as have for a long time seriously interfered with the peace of the law abiding and peaceful inhabitants of this town.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 3rd Sept. 1887	£7,327,000
Balance to be remitted from 4th Sept. 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£8,987,000

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1887-88:—

	In Sept., 1887. Bengal. Rs.	In Aug., 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	52,25,000	33,83,300	86,08,300
Actual	48,89,000	34,05,350	82,94,350
Better than Estimate		22,050	.....
Worse than Estimate	3,36,000	.....	3,13,950

Six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	End of Sept., 1887. Bengal. Rs.	End of Aug., 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	3,13,50,000	1,03,16,900	4,16,66,900
Actual	3,03,45,225	93,63,250	3,97,08,475
Better than Estimate			
Worse than Estimate	10,04,775	9,53,650	19,58,425

THE MEERUT SPORTING CASE.

Short fragmentary accounts of this case, which has created much interest up country, have already been published, but the following consecutive history of the affair will be of interest:—

It was an application under section 403 of the Civil Procedure Code, made by Mr. George Chapman on the 27th of August last in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Meerut for permission to bring a pauper suit against Rao Raja Tej Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Joudhpore for Rs. 3,352 and costs.

Mr. Newton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Pujari Lal, Barrister-at-Law for the defendant.

The plaintiff states in his application that between the 11th and 19th of December 1886, he sold and delivered to the defendant, goods to the value of Rs. 1,028 consisting of jewelry, &c., which has not been paid for up to the present time. He also claimed various items amounting to Rs. 2,324 for plaintiff's expenses at Allahabad, Railway fare for pony, Umballa and Meerut entries. Rent of stables and bungalow in Meerut, feed of horses in Meerut, expenses to and from Jodhpore and an item of Rs. 520 paid to Mr. Newton as a retaining fee to object to the attachment of certain race horses which Tej Singh had sold to him.

Mr. Pujari Lal pointed out to the Court that the plaintiff had joined together several causes of action some of which the Court could take on cognizance of in as much as they accrued beyond the jurisdiction of the Court,; such were the items of Rs. 120 for expenses at Allahabad, and Rs. 1,028 for jewelry and other goods sold at Jodhpore. And as to the other part of the claim, the plaintiff had no right of action, inasmuch as when on the 4th of March last six horses which were in his possession were attached in execution of the decree of the Provincial Bank of India against Tej Singh, upon the supposition that the horses in reality belonged to Tej Singh, Mr. Chapman filed an affidavit objecting to the attachment upon the ground that the horses were not Tej Singh's but his (Mr. Chapman's); and now he turns round and says that the horses are Tej Singh's and claims from Tej Singh the cost of their feed and keep, &c., &c. He blows hot and cold in the same breath. His affidavit in the former attachment is sufficient to show that he has no right of action in respect of feed and keep, stabling, bungalow, &c., &c., because the horses, according to his own showing, were his own during the period for which he is charging Tej Singh. He relied on section 45 of the Civil Procedure Code, and on I. L. R. 7 Allahabad p. 661.

Mr. Newton argued that the object of the legislature was to prevent the multiplication of suits. This can be best done by joinder of causes of action; and hence section 45 of the Civil Procedure Code is to be interpreted to mean that if one part of the claim be within the jurisdiction of the court, then the whole claim is to be deemed to be within jurisdiction. Now as there is no doubt that a part at any rate of the claim must be conceded to have accrued within jurisdiction the whole claim becomes triable by this Court.

As regards the statement of the learned counsel for the defence that Mr. Chapman having in his affidavit in the attachment case claimed the horses as his own, he cannot now say that they are not his but Tej Singh's, that is matter which cannot be dealt with at this stage of the case. It will be time enough to argue that point when the present application is admitted.

Mr. Pujari Lal argued that the present was indeed the proper time to discuss the question whether the petitioner has a good cause of action to being with, section 407 of the Civil Procedure Code gives the Court perfect discretion in respect of this matter; and moreover it is just and equitable in principle that if a pauper has no case—and it is clear that the petitioner has not even a *prima facie* one, his suit must eventually be dismissed; and in that case an inquiry into the petitioner's pauperism will be mere waste of public time and money. What is the use of the Court taking hours and days to decide the question whether the petitioner is or is not to be allowed to bring a pauper suit if he has no suit to bring? It was to prevent such vexatious applications by paupers that the legislature had enacted section 407—in order that the Court should have a discretion to throw out a pauper suit at the first hearing should it find it proper to do so.

Mr. Newton contended that ultimately the Court would have to decide whether a sale had actually been made by Tej Singh's to Chapman (and to support this sale, there was Tej Singh's receipt to get over, as also an affidavit which Tej Singh sent by post to the presiding officer of this Court, but which was as yet on no file whatever.) Then as opposed to these documents there was another document which was a petition filed by Mr. Dyer, Barrister-at-Law on behalf of Tej Singh, possibly Tej Singh would shelter himself by saying either that these documents were not signed by him, or that they were filed without his orders. These were not matters which the court can with justice to the interest of the parties discuss now.

Mr. Pujari Lal then replied that the affidavit by Tej Singh was no affidavit at all. It was misnomer to call it so. It has not been vertified, nor has it formed part of any record yet.

Mr. Newton then went on to say that the matter actually before the court was the simply question whether the petitioner was or was not a pauper. It was needless to confuse the subject by the introduction of foreign matters into the discussions. Moreover to go beyond the question of the petitioner's pauperism at this stage of the proceedings would be unfair to the petitioner and opposed to every principle of justice. The object of the legislature was to place the poor man upon precisely the same footing as the rich man; and to do this effectually it gives to the poor man the right to bring a suit in *forma pauperis*, if he can but establish his pauperism, but if while he is endeavouring to prove his pauperism, the court wanders to a question not properly before it, and which the petitioner is unprepared to meet, namely the question whether the petitioner has a good case upon the merits, and deciding that he has not, rejects upon that ground alone the present application for permission to sue as a pauper, the court will have practically decided the whole case upon the merits without hearing the petitioner's witnesses or giving him that opportunity to prove his claim which every plaintiff is entitled to.

The court, after hearing the argument on both sides reserved its order until the 5th instant, and then directed that the petition be returned to the petitioner for amendment before the 12th instant, striking out the claim on account of the sale of jewelry and the other goods, and the expenses incurred at Allahabad, as this court had no jurisdiction in respect of causes of action which accrued at Joudhpore and Allahabad.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, September 8, 1887.

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 98	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„ 100	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	102	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100	0

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs. 102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	„ 102	4
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	„ 102	8
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	„ 102	12

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.

7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891)	Alipore Coal	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	102	0
7	Per Cent. (1887 1892)	Calcutta S. N. Co;	102	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	103	0
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892)	Cawn. Cotton Mills	104	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	98	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	98	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8	Per Cent.	Goosery Jute Mills	102	0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	103	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	103	0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	101	0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Inland Flotilla	108	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92)	Raneegangee Coal,	103	0
1	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	TitaghurPaperMills	105	0

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100	0	Noml.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal ...	500	5 p.ct.	870
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150n
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	122
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 3	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	145
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	98
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£12-6	......	13¼
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	65
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	2½ p.ct.	1,800
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	45
Do. Telephone Co.	100	38 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	72
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	88
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	145
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	65
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	109
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	87
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.	95x
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	108x
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	61x
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	3 p. ct.	99x
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	84n
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	40
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	42x
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85x
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	210x
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	109
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	88
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	3d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	92
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	105x
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Kankinarrah C.	53	nil.	...
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.	59
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90x
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	290
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	106
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.	76
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	85
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	50
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	22x
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	73
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.	105
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	101
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	135
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	84

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. ‡	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct.	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	70
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. ‡	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. ‡	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. ‡	32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. ‡	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	16
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	31
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	32
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. ‡	28
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	53
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. ‡	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	12
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	95	nil. ‡	41
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	100
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	31
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. ‡	100
Indian Terai	500	ad int.	480
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.	88
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct.	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. ‡	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. ‡	70
Do. contributory	200	nil. ‡	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	53
Loobah	100	10 p. ct. ‡	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	30
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	11
Moran, Assam	80	......	300d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	100
North Western Cachar	100	2½ p. ct.	28
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	ad int.	95x.
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	8 p. ct. ‡	45d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. ‡	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	40
Singbulli & Murmah	200	7 p. ct. ‡	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	48
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	85
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	102
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct. ‡	140
Upper Assam	£10	nil. ‡	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

d.-int. Ad interim dividend on crop of 1886
*=Total dividend on crop of 1886.
‡=Total dividend on crop of 1885.
—Dividend for the year.
=Buyers.
s Sellers.
w=Wanted.
x Exclusive of dividend.
n=Nominal.
r=Rupees per share.

SPECIAL SHORT, ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"GUP SUP."—The next number of this Paper will be published on the Afternoon of the 17th. It is specially got up with Illustrations for the Parsee New Year's Day.

CORRUGATED IRON.—Ash and Lacy's well known Globe Brand 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauges, 32 inches wide, in 6, 7 and 8 feet lengths just received. Reduced Prices. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CAST-IRON PIPES.—Just received, 2 to 6 inch sizes. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

COAT'S BEST IRON.—A stock of sizes always on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CONTRACTORS' and RAILWAY PUMPS.—These very useful Pumps on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

KIOTO! KIOTO!—The Cheapest, Neatest, and Best Patterns in Crockery offered. Dinner Set, 61 pieces, Rs. 12-14. Breakfast Set, 40 pieces, Rs. 8-14. Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14. SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Strong PHAETON, in very Good order. No reasonable Offer refused. Apply to "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a Second-class ENGINEER to take charge of an Engine, 30 N. H. P. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to the MANAGER of this paper.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality, Ladies' Fans and Scents, Fancy Toys, Ladies' Plush Bags, Birthday Cards and New Year Cards just received. To be had at Moderate Prices at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, 2 Circular fronted MINIATURE BROUGHAMS by P. Watson, of London. In quality, style and perfection of workmanship these Carriages are equal to the best London make, and for comfort and ease they are all that can be desired. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

TO LET, at Tardeo, from the 1st October next, either on a short or a long lease, an extensive Plot of Ground with a large Bungalow and Outhouses, at present in the occupation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, and situated just opposite the premises of the said Mill. The ground being open, with a large frontage on the public road, is eminently adapted for the building of a long range of Chawls and Shops. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Co., Bruce Lane.

JUST LANDED ex "Hydaspes" a consignment of Fancy Glass Centre-pieces for sale at Maker's prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SOLARINE SOAP, per "Hydaspes." Apply to the Manager, COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, for price lists.

WRIGHT and BUTLER'S Table Lamps, Chandeliers, and Cooking Stoves. Also Ewen's Fancy Soaps.—COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

BRIGHT BROS'. Meteoric Knife and Metal Polish, contains neither Mercury, Acids or other poisonous and destructive ingredients.—COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SINGER'S OR EASY TERMS SEWING FOR CASH MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

S. WYSE, BAKER, 36, Bellasis Road.—Pure and Wholesome Bread, approved and recommended by Medical Authorities. Apply direct.

AMERICAN WOOD COTTAGE FOR SALE, Length 75 feet, Breadth 44 feet, Seven Rooms. Apply to RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

WANTED, for 14th Bo. Infy., a BANDMASTER. Apply, stating terms and sending copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT. 14th Bo. Infy., BHUJ.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 21 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, from English designs, at short notice, by a staff of trained carpenters. Designs made to order. NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE, CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies' Under-linen, Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—20, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

HORSE REPOSITORY.—Veterinary Infirmary, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. Sales of household Furniture, &c., undertaken at any Gentleman's own residence and faithfully conducted. J. WHEAL'S, East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Daresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF RUSKOPF'S WATCHES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Esmael Abdoola.

Ex s.s. Siam.

HEA—2776-1 case 20 dozen Ruskopf's watches.

Ex s.s. Pekin.

" —2777 1 case 20 Ruskopf's watches in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th inst, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the G. I. P. Railway co-operative stores, Parel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. M. O. WARD—the same comprises glassware, crockeryware, best plated cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, silver handled knives and forks furniture such as dining, drawing, pier, writing and dressing washhand tables, couches and sofas, drawingroom, easy, office, rocking and arm chairs, sideboard, iron bedstead, almira with mirror door wardrobe, clothes press, carpets, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 bales grey shirtings 10 by 47.
5 " dhoties.
11 cases colored prints.
5 " white stripes.
50 boxes each 56 lbs. empire yellow bar soap.
500 lbs. No. 2 size German silver half balls.
201 lbs. No. 3 " hotwater " "
1 pair best plated hotwater entry dishes.
1 set best plated spoons and forks and cutlery in case.
2 set dessert knives and forks in cases.
1 singer's sewing machine on stand.
On account of the concerned.
10 cases each 25 dozen chimneys,
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Moladina & Co.
2½ dozen white linen shirts.
By order of the executor of the will of the late Mrs. Susannah Hemson.
1 lady's open faced gold watch.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Sale of valuable landed property in Cavel Street or Gaewady, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Dorabjee Dadabhoy Keeka Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable property, viz.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora De Eskeranca, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, fronting to the north side of a public passage in Gaiwady or Cavel Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Mrs. Borges, on the west and south by public passage, and on the north by the property of Francisco Lopes, and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 104.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

40 boxes Old Whisky.
30 " Lime Fruit Cordial.
5 " Angostura Bitter.
13 bales Turkey red yarn.
10 cases coloured prints.
5 " Turkey Red Gagrapat.
2 " White Tanjibs.
1 " Superfine Woollen Cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 15, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried, DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

THE general tendency of Stocks in London yesterday, so far as we can see from the items usually quoted by Reuter, seemed to be towards firmness. Consols having advanced ⅛ to 101⅝s. the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ⅛ to 100⅜s. and Rupee Paper ⅛ in 4, and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

In Mincing Lane Coffee was dull and 1s. per cwt. lower, but Seeds and other articles of general produce were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet with a decline of 1-32d. to 3-64d. in Americans to arrive, but the sales reached 10,000 bales of which 1,200 were Surats, and spot prices were uncharged. In New York ready Mid-Uplands yesterday were 1-16 cent, futures one point lower, the day's receipts at the ports being 23,000 against 15,000 last year and 14,000 bales the year before.

Here to-day the market has been very quiet so far as business for export is concerned, but there has been a fair amount of buying by the local mills, the following purchases being reported:—1,000 bales Bhownuggar at Rs. 186 to Rs. 194, 900 bales Julgaum at Rs. 177, 300 bales Dhollera at Rs. 186, and 200 bales Vingorla at Rs. 161 per candy.

WHEAT is the same in all respects. There are European sellers of forward delivery at comparitively low rates, but on the spot ready stuff commands as. 1 to as. 2 per cwt. more money, say Rs. 3-14 and Rs. 3-15 per cwt. for Ek. Dhani and 85 and 91 per cent Soft White respectively.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	831 bales.
Wheat	1,798 cwt.
Linseed	955 "
Rapeseed	465 "
Gingelly Seed	420 "
Groundnuts	1,270 "

FREIGHTS are very stagnant and rates are quite nominal. Engagements are said to have been made by the Liners for Marseilles at 13s. 9d., but even at that level there is not much cargo offering.

EXCHANGE has been steady with the usual Wednesday's steadiness, but there has been very little business doing, no private bills being offered while rates are not good enough to attract remitters. Bank telegraphic is reported to have been done for December delivery at 1s. 5½d. and Credits for distant delivery are negotiable at 1s. 5 5-16d. Ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-16d. to 3-32d. per rup.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d. to 5-16d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·83½ "

GOVERNMMENT PAPER is firmer again at Rs. 98½ for Fours, and Rs. 02½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have further improved to Rs. 760. Colaba Press shares are firmer at Rs. 630, and Mofussils have risen to Rs. 455. Spinning Mills are unaltered mostly, but certainly not stronger.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	320dv
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	432½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	100
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	865xd
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	950
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	885
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	65
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	620
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350		350n.
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	180
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	910
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	552½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,425
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	50	Rs. 2½	600
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	50		420
Increased	1,483	250	25	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,105
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	815
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	912½
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	140xd
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,125
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	615
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,480
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,230xd
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945xd
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	587½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co. Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	125	125	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 61	955
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	905
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	250
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	...	550
Victoria Mfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Verampaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	735

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SUGDEN—September 13, at Byculla, New Foras Road, Thomas Sugden, of Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 59 years. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 8, at Almora, the wife of Rolland Anderson, 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter (still-born).

ROZE—September 7, at Egmore, the wife of S W Roze, Salt and Abkari Dept, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RANGUE—BEALE—September 10, at St Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev G T Caruthers, Chaplain, Mr F E Rangue, Electrician, Ganges Bridge, Benares, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Honorary Surgeon Beale. (No cards).

SANDERSON—LINDQUIST—September 7, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchin, M A, assisted by the Rev A G Luckman, B A, Herbert Elsworth Sanderson, Officiating Chief Paymaster, E I Rly Co, second son of the Rev R E Sanderson, D D, of Lancing, Sussex, to Mabel Agnes Lindquist, youngest daughter of W H Linquist, Esq, Bengal Pilot Service.

DEATHS.

BEAVER—September 8, at Palaveram, John Napleton Beaver, Captain, European Veterans, aged 86 years and 9 months.

MUTTER—September 7, at Allahabad, of cholera, William Anderton, the dearly loved son of W A and L M Mutter, aged 2 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

THE India Office has presented another and a larger indication of the abkari policy of the local administrations than that which they have given in the despatches on which we commented a fortnight ago. This time it is not the "Temperance Movement in the Konkan" that is elucidated, but the general policy of the provincial governments in regard to the licensing and control of the liquor traffic, a policy which has been assailed with much zeal but with not too much knowledge by the British and Colonial Temperance Congress. The Congress met last year in London, timing its meeting with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and demonstrating to the world in a remarkable way that temperance could be imperial, even as trade and manufactures could be. The Bishop of London, as President of the Congress, gave expression to the profound regret of that highly representative body, at the great increase of habits of intemperance amongst the natives of many parts of India and Burma—an increase largely due, as they thought, to the extension of spirit licenses for the purposes of revenue, in districts and places where the taste for alcoholic liquor did not previously exist, and where native opinion is entirely averse to their use. The allegation was direct enough, and it was not difficult to answer it. Speaking broadly the answer is that drunkenness is no new thing in India, that there is no perceptible increase in it, and that though the revenue from taxation on intoxicating liquor has very considerably grown its growth is due not to an increase in the quantity of liquor consumed, but to an augmentation of the duty levied upon it. And this, we suppose, is the case of the Governments and of the Secretary of State notwithstanding the famous circular in vindication of the right of every man to drink what he chose which the Collector of Colaba hurled at the leaders of the so called Temperance movement in Kolaba last year—notwithstanding also the note of playful triumph in which the Bombay Government announce that this same movement does not promise to have a long existence, and that the normal condition of affairs has been resumed. It needs, indeed, the modifying distance at which observers of this movement stand on the platform of Exeter Hall to see in it the characteristics of a true temperance movement. The mistake of the authorities in dealing with it was not so much that they showed any hostility to temperance as such, at that they resorted to an intervention which seemed to tamper with the right of one set of people to persuade another set to do as they were doing. Notwithstanding this and notwithstanding the dubious passages in the vindication to which we called attention the other day, there is not much in the abkari policy of the Bombay Government to which Mr. Samuel Smith and the Bishop of London, form their own point of view, can take exception. Perhaps in putting it on record that they could hear with satisfaction of a genuine movement in favour of temperance the Government thought less of the financial problem with which such a movement would confront them than of the extreme improbability of such a phenomenon coming within measurable distance. But it is an essential part of their case that they know how to get an increase of abkari revenue out of a stationery or even a declining consumption of drink, and till that has been proved to be fallacious the free assumptions that have been made that they are interested in a growth of intemperance will be scarcely warranted.

We hope that people at home whom Mr. Smith and others have interested in the question have been careful to distinguish between the conditions of the liquor traffic in India, and say, an African settlement that has been brought under the questionable influence of European civilization. There, undoubtedly, we have educated the natives to be dram-drinkers, and Exeter Hall itself could not too loudly denounce the wrong. But the people of India had no need of the peculiar resources of civilization which the pioneers of English trade have introduced to other races. Dr. Rajendralala Mhittra, in a paper which the Government of India quote, has shown that spirits and intoxicating drinks have been extensively used in India at all times and by all classes. The liquors of the west have made no way in a society already amply supplied with intoxicants of its own. If then, as people at home have been told lately, we have taught the people of India to drink we have taught them to drink their own liquor. But fanaticism itself can scarcely put the case as strongly even as that. The most and the worst that has been done to favour intemperance has been through the indirect operation of the methods introduced by the British Government for the regulation and control of the trade. And though it might be easy to show that these have in many instances been vexatious and impolitic it would be very difficult to establish the general accusation either that they have been designed to encourage the sale of drink or that they have in fact had that result. The case of the Government of Bombay interests us chiefly, and as we were at some pains to show last year what a great and notable reform had within living memory taken place in the habits of some of the coast tribes who were formerly drunkards *en masse*, there is little need for us now to show that the Abkari history of this Presidency does not warrant the damaging conclusion that has been drawn in regard to it. Their policy is open to complaint on other grounds—grounds which are in part indicated in a very suggestive letter on the subject which we publish to-day. But when they are charged with having for their own profit put the bottle to their neighbour's mouth the answer is not only that the charge is not proven, but that there is on the whole a very satisfactory answer to it. Their policy has been such indeed, that if we were blessed in India with branches of the Liberty and Property Defence League and of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, the latter body would be as disposed to applaud it as the former would be to condemn it.

The great fault, in truth, of the policy that is being carried out under the Act of 1879 is its over obtrusiveness. It makes itself felt at too many points of contact, and whenever it is felt there is vexation. As our correspondent points out to-day, the practical result of the measures taken in the Panwell taluka was to make it difficult for the people to follow their traditional habit of drinking toddy, and to force upon them—if they drank anything stronger than water—a stronger and a dearer spirit which they did not want. The Government probably had no such intention, but we fancy that if Mr. Goschen were to introduce into his next Budget changes tending to force the Englishman who likes beer to drink porter which he does not like the Government would hear of it, the sacred name of liberty would be invoked, and the Liberal Unionists would desert the cause of the Union to turn out an administration that could thus trample on the rights of the subject. The account which our correspondent gives of the matter brings before us an attempt to stand between the people of the district and their own customs and wants with which no Government ought to identify itself. In the Thana Collectorate, as was showed the other day, the system which has been accompanied with such inconvenience is about to be introduced into a taluka where the more reasonable system of allowing the tree owner to sell toddy at the tree-foot and elsewhere on payment of the license has hitherto worked well. The Government have not as yet indicated any reason for a change to which the people of the district are very much opposed; and the present arrangement seems to have worked so well that they ought not to disturb it without showing good cause. It is not entirely their misfortune, we suppose, that their Abkari policy, which from the revenue point of view is of quite secondary importance, provokes more distrust and more complaint than the working of the infinitely more complicated land revenue system. This state of things, so long as it lasts, will bring discredit on the administration, for it will be a proof of their incapacity to raise revenue from an article of popular consumption without vexatiously touching the susceptibilities of the people. The Bombay Government have put themselves right in their controversy with Exeter Hall; but they have not put themselves right in their misunderstanding with people nearer at hand, and to whom they owe more than even to the Bishop of London and the British and Colonial Temperance Congress.

THE *Saturday Review* once described Sandhurst as a place where the cadets learnt nothing, and never forgot it during the remainder of their service. However true this may have been during what are commonly called the "old days," it certainly is not applicable to the present generation of Subalterns. Whatever the Subaltern may or may not learn at Sandhurst, he finds his education is only just beginning when he joins his regiment, and even when his hair is gray and he has become portly, his country still calls upon him to pass examinations. Here in India the woes of the Subaltern are many. What with having to make up his mind whether he will join the Staff Corps or not, whether he will study Hindustani or devote his energies to polo, and whether he will or will not propose to the young lady with whom he plays lawn tennis every evening, he cannot be said to lead a life free from care. If he elects to join the Staff Corps, he will hear a great many things to the disadvantage of the Indian service from his comrades in the British regiment with which he is serving. If he does not join the Staff Corps, he cannot marry the young lady who plays lawn tennis so well. The lower standard examination in Hindustani which used to be a certain hundred and eighty rupees to any Subaltern who was hard up and had a faint smattering of the vernacular, has just been made formidable enough to require a little study. The Commissariat Department, which was always looked upon as a refuge when everything else failed, has latterly been voted too unremunerative for the least fastidious Subaltern. In fact his prospects appear to have been going from bad to worse, when Government has kindly come to his assistance by offering to make him a Cantonment Magistrate for five years on Rs. 700 a mouth. By embracing this offer he will have a chance of acquiring a little law, of trying a great variety of petty cases, of receiving innumerable chits from irate ladies about their servants or the local tradesmen, of being the best abused man in the Cantonment, and of observing for himself in a general way the humours of Mofussil life in India. After five years of this life, during which, as before mentioned, he will have the consolation of drawing Rs. 700 per mensem, he can return to regimental life as a Captain, and having forgotten whatever little he ever knew about soldiering, he can once more ride about on parade, and trust to chance that he gets into his right place. We shall be curious to see whether the Subalterns of the Army will go in for being Cantonment Magistrates in any numbers, or whether they will vote it, as they have already voted the Commissariat, "not good enough," to quote their own expressive phrase.

WE hear that the Government of Bombay have applied to the Secretary of State for permission to publish the report of the Commissioners in the Cambay case, but that permission has been withheld. Without inquiring into the general right of the Secretary of State over documents belonging to the local Government, it may be well to point out that here again Lord Reay's Government seem to have erred through hesitating to make use of the power conferred upon them by the Act under which the inquiry was held. The Act provides that the Commissioners are to report to the Government, who are to issue final orders upon the report—a direction which would seem clearly enough to carry with it the lesser power to publish the report. But having declined to exercise the larger powers specifically conferred upon them by the Act the Government *a fortiori* have been equally hesitating in regard to the lesser power of deciding whether or not the report submitted to them should be made public. There is a certain appearance of consistency in this, but the Government have, through leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Secretary of State, done themselves an injustice. It remains to be seen whether an inquisitive member of Parliament could get from the Secretary of State the permission which he has referred to the local Government.

THE mails for the Persian Gulf stations leave Bombay on Monday next, the 19th instant, per B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Pemba.

IT has been decided that in future all recognised followers with an army in the field are to receive a bronze medal whenever a medal is sanctioned for issue to the troops. This will be highly popular among the more militant class of Indian followers who often do good service in various grades.

THE question of the substitution of mules for camels in transport work is at present engaging the attention of the authorities in Simla. An immense amount of damage to trees, &c., has been reported to have been done in the Punjab by camel-drivers whose animals have been engaged for transport, and the state of affairs revealed has rendered it necessary to determine how the evil can best be remedied.

THE institution of honorary Civil Judges exists in the Panjab, and these gentlemen, all natives, have been covering themselves with honour, while the Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta have incurred the displeasure of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They are fifteen in number, and they disposed of more than ten thousand suits last year.

IN the year 1886-87 works of public utility were constructed by private individuals in the North-West Provinces and Oudh to the value of Rs. 1,83,296. The principal of these were a masonry tank costing Rs. 80,000, constructed by Rani Janki Kunwar of Porospur, in the Gonda district, and another tank costing Rs. 14,000 by Buldeo Sukul's aunt, in the Fattehpur District. One liberal-minded gentleman, Babu Ganga Persad, constructed a bungalow for the use of the Municipal Committee at Etah at a cost of Rs. 2,200.

MR. HORACE COCKERELL, C.S.I., has sent in his papers to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

THE extension of the North-West High Court to Oudh will shortly be completed.

SENHOR EUGENIO MASCARENHAS, Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, arrived in Pangim on the 4th instant and took charge of the office on the 8th. He has been made companion of the Order of Charles the third of Spain.

LETTERS from Afghan correspondents say that the people of the Mangal, Shinwari, and Sanku Khel tribes came to an agreement at the end of July at Lukra, and decided taking the oath on the Koran that they would never submit to the Amir Abdurrahman, even though he should kill their whole families. Nur Nuhammad Khan, the son of Wali Muhammad Khan, Sardar Muhammad Yusaf Khan, the son of Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan, and Dadu, subsequently left Tira. In the presence of the Mullah of Supra the Chiefs of the Mangal tribe promised also that they would sacrifice their lives sooner that submit to the Amir.

MR. CHARLES PONTIFEX, has been appointed solicitor to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and he will henceforth conduct all appeals on behalf of the Courts of Wards as well as generally on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council.

THE question of the extraordinary variation which occurs in different years in the same offices in the expenditure of stationery, as exhibited in the reports of the Superintendent of Stationery, has attracted the attention of the Madras Government, the variations being so great that the cause, it is considered, can only be ascribed either to wasteful extravagance or peculation. They have, accordingly addressed the Honorable Mr. Barlow, the recent Superintendent of Stationery, as to whether it might not be advisable to form a Committee, presided over by himself, with power to direct communication with district officers, to enquire into the causes which have led to such extraordinary variations. District officers have been directed to, in future, carefully revise all indents for stationery from their subordinates, and, when they show signs of extravagant demands, to call for an explanation before forwarding on the indents for compliance.

THE Thakore Sahib of Morvi, who was the only Indian Prince remaining in town at the time of the departure of the last mail, had decided to leave for America in the Cunard steamer Servia on Friday, the 26th ult. He was to be accompanied by Mr. W. White and Dr. D. P. Banajee. His Highness had arranged visit the Manchester Exhibition for the purpose of inspecting the mechanical appliances, in which he takes a great interest.

WHILE disapproving their doctrines, Sir Madhavrao welcomes the batch of fifty Salvationists who arrived here the other day, as, by adopting native modes of living, they place themselves in touch with the people. "The English who are in India," he remarks "greatly isolate themselves from the natives. They seldom take any trouble to understand native life, feelings, and sentiments. Regarding these, they have very hazy ideas. Their ideas are often wrong. They see too much of their faults, and too little of their virtues. If the new comers aforesaid are to live, as it is said, like natives, and among them, they will obtain a more intimate and a more accurate knowledge of the inhabitants of this ancient country. They may thus possibly serve as useful intermediaries between the people and their foreign rulers."

AN interesting discovery has lately been made in the Madura District. As Mr. James, the Port Officer of Paumban, was lately on a tour of inspection of the Kilakarai Channel, he had occasion to visit some beacons some four or five miles north east of the port of Kilakarai. Walking along the beach he noticed the whole stand strewed with broken pottery, earthenware, China, &c., and at one place where the sea had encroached, at a depth of four of five feet from the surface of the ground, there appeared what seemed to be the end of a wall. On enquiry he was told that the pottery was from an old town which existed there in the time of the Pandyan Kings. The natives stated that coins were often found washed out by the sea, and a quantity were given to Mr. James, which had various devices on them, such as fish, birds, bullocks, and the monkey god Hanuman. These have been forwarded to the Collector of Madura with a full report of all the information that could be gathered. Mr. James has subsequently had another large number of coins sent to him, some of which are Grecian, Roman, Arab, &c. According to Bishop Caldwell, Kilakarai is the place where Marco Polo first landed in India.

THE public may be interested to know that one of those who served England so long ago as 1816 has just quietly passed away at Pallaveram. Captain John Napleton Beaver, of the European Veteran Battalion, was the oldest officer in the Madras Army, which he entered as Ensign in 1817 or 1818. Captain Beaver was formerly in the Royal Navy, and served under Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816. He was then a midshipman on board the Glasgow, frigate, 48 guns, commanded by the Hon'ble A. Maitland and was wounded. He received a medal for distinguished bravery on that occasion. He was once in action in India. He was born in January 14, 1801, and was never confined to his bed by illness until the last.

THE annual report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, shows that it is doing much to carry out its primary object—the suppression of drunkenness in the British Army. From the report it appears that the Association has distributed the following temperance honours amongst its various branches:—First year medals, 1,534; second year bars, 788; third year stars, 411 fourth year bars, 339; fifth year stars, 210; sixth year stars, 144; seventh year stars, 51; eight year stars, 38; and Association medals, 63. Compared with the previous year 106 more four year bars, 56 more five year stars, and 70 six year stars, besides 13 more seven year stars have been granted. The average number of members during the twelve months amounted to 11,495. In the matter of finances the Association appeals for assistance to enable the provision of a working balance and a reserve fund, the whole of last year's receipts having been absorbed by the expenses.

LI FUNG-PAO, ex-minister to Germany and other countries, has just died rather suddenly. He fell into disgrace on his return from Europe, certain enemies, it is said, having prejudiced the Court against him. He had a good knowledge of Western political affairs, and at the time of his death he was preparing several books giving the results of his observations in the West.

OLD FATHER THAMES is a productive old gentleman. Out of his mud, the Cockneys make an excellent substitute for butter at breakfast, and now it appears that he supplies ink gratis. Mr. W. Mackie has written, with the help of the sediment from a small bottle of the water of silver Thames, a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, in which he asserts that the new writing-fluid "flows freely from the pen."

THERE is something very touching in the lesson conveyed to us barbarians, though we may be inclined to smile at it, in the Decree in the *Peking Gazette* of the 30th June, canonising Chih Lin, a late tutor in the Imperial Academy, for his filial devotion in nursing his aged father in a long illness, and dying of grief during the prescribed period of mourning. The canonisation was performed by the State Historiographer's Office, a departmental function which we are sure would perplex most government officials in every other country, but in China.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 14, 3-55 P.M.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger Stakes run this day at Doncaster :—

Kilwarlin	1
Merry Hampton	2
Timothy	3

TREATMENT OF IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Dillon demanded of the Government that lenient treatment should be accorded to Irish Political prisoners.

Mr. A. J. Balfour in reply declined to recognize any distinction between those who incited others to commit crimes and actual criminals.

Mr. Parnell then rose and bitterly denounced the barbarity of this decision and said that Government would alone be answerable if the Irish retaliate.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Parliament will be prorogued on Friday the 16th instant.

ESCAPE OF AYUB KHAN.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 13.

Information has been received that Ayub Khan has made good his escape and is at present not far from Herat.

INVESTITURE OF LORD REAY WITH THE G.C.I.E.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEP. 14.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught invested H. E. Lord Reay with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Indian Empire with much ceremony in the Council Hall to-day.

All the Military and Civil Officials, and the American, German and Austrian Consuls attended by invitation, as also many Native Princes and Chiefs.

Lord Reay arrived punctually at 4-30, under a salute, and was received by a guard of honour of the Volunteers.

He was escorted in procession to a dais, consisting of his Staff and the Secretaries to Government, and two members of Council.

Shortly after H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught arrived, under a Royal Salute, and also walked up in procession to the dais, escorted by his Staff, Colonel Becher bearing the riband of the Order on a velvet cushion, and Colonel Cavaye carrying the insignia of the Order.

These the Duke of Connaught placed on Lord Reay in the name of the Queen and by her command, the National Anthem meanwhile playing.

On completion of this ceremony Mr. Lee-Warner read the Queen's reply to the Poona address, as follows :—"I am grateful for the kindly expressions of loyalty and affection to my throne and person contained in the address of the inhabitants of Poona, Europeans and Natives. The presidency of Bombay has been blessed with almost unbroken peace throughout my reign, and the general progress and well-being and contentment of its people are a source of great satisfaction to me. I have read with especial pleasure that portion of the Address which relates to the visits of my sons to India, and the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Bombay Presidency." While this reply was read all stood up.

The proceedings concluded with the presentation of nuzzurs by the Thakor of Wadhwan, the Nawab of Janjira, the Raja of Lunavada, and the conferring of the title of Mahamahopadhyar and Jubilee honours on Messrs. Dikshit, Apte, and Rajaram Bodas.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Quinton presented the report of the Select Committee on the Allahabad University Bill, after which the Council adjourned for a week.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.

The Nizam has increased his contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 50,000. The Maharajah of Durbungah has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Imperial Institute.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, now at Bangalore, is one of the regiments under orders to proceed to Burma in relief.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

SEPT. 14.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore, left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. yesterday.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zmbesi (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅞
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Communication with British Guiana interrupted beyond Trinidad. Telegrams are sent from Trinidad by steamers and fast boats.

Kurrachee, 13th.—Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at 1-30 p.m , Thursday 15th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 13.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·1

THE ST. LEGER.

Kilwarline	1
Merry Hampton	2
Timothy	3

The chief event of the Doncaster September meeting was decided yesterday afternoon, with the result given above. The St. Leger is a race of one mile six furlongs 132 yards, the entrees for which are 25 sovereigns each for three year olds ; Colts, 9st. ; Fillies, 8st. 11lb. ; the owner of the second horse receiving 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. The number of subscribers this year was 182 as against 191 last year, 205 in 1885, and 274 in 1879. The race was first run in the year 1776, but did not receive its present distinctive name until two years later.

The list of probable starters when last we heard (on Monday) contained the names of Ereidspord, against whom stood 7 to 1 ; Kilwarline, 11 to 2 ; Phil, 100 to 15 ; Scottish King, 8 to 1 ; Timothy, 20 to 1 ; Savile, 20 to 1 ; Carrasco, 20 to 1 ; Florentine, 33 to 1 and Merry Hampton 23 to 1. Fandango and Whistle Jacket also had numerous supporters, but lost favour within the last few days.

Kilwarline b. c. by Arbitrator *ex* Hasty Girl, (Captain Macbell) ridden by Archer last year was the winner of the Wynyard Plate at Stockton and again, with Archer in the saddle, of the Harrington Stakes at Derby. The second Place fell to Kilwarline in the Bretby Plate at Derby.

Merry Hampton is the three years old b. c. by Hempton *ex* Doll Tearsheet belonging to Mr. Abington's stable which, as an outsider, hitherto unknown, carried away the Derby to the surprise even of his friends and to the utter confusion of the tipsters.

Timothy ch. c. by Hermit *ex* Lady Masham (Mr. Manton's) is the winner of four races—(1) the Stockbridge Port Sweepstakes, ridden by Archer ; (2) the Ham Stakes at Goodwood, ridden by Edwards : (3) the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Goodwood (Gouter) ; and (4) the Buckenham Stakes at the Newmarket (Archer).

Ereidspord ch. c. by Isonomy *ex* Sousie Queen (Mr. Manton) has as yet achieved nothing. But she started the Derby with less opposition than any other horse, and great expectations are still entertained that she will yet distinguish herself.

Phil, Mr. Fenwick's property, has already achieved distinction. A three years old b. c., by Philammon *ex* Phœbe, she won the Maiden Plate at Ascot last year, ridden by Watts ; the Tattersall Sale Stakes, ridden by Archer at Doncaster, twelve months ago ; in the Kempton Park International Breeders' Stakes, ridden by Archer, she ran third and third again in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster last year, being ridden by Cannon, and on another occasion, at Newmarket Houghton, did she show good form, when with Barrett in the saddle she ran in the Denhurst Plate.

Fandango, owned by Baron Schickler, is a French bred b. c. by Perplexe *ex* Lady of Mercia by Blair Athol. She ran with credit in the *Prix de Sablouville* in Paris, ridden by Hopkins, and in the *Prix de Conde* as Chantilly, but as yet has not held a place.

Whistle Jacket comes from the same stable as Ereidspord, being the property of Mr. Manton, a ch. c. by Hermit *ex* Fortress, as yet also undistinguished.

Carrasco and Savile were stable companions at Kingsclere in the early part of the season, but the first mentioned subsequently became the property of Mr. Benzon and left Berkshire for Newmarket, after his two very creditable displays at Ascot, when, after a desparately close race with Quilp, he was beaten a head for the Gold Vase. Two days later he was second to Bird of Freedom for the Gold Cup, four lengths in front of The Baron, who was a very hot favourite, behind the trio being St. Michael, Reve d'Or, and King Monmouth. The two spring efforts of Carrasco, it is worthy of note, were consistent, and not without merit, for in the Craven Stakes he ran The Baron, who was certainly conceding 10lbs. to half a length, and a month later he won the Payne Stakes, polishing off a very hot favourite in Blanchland, on whom odds were laid in consequence of his having previously won the Newmarket Biennial, in what was then regarded by some people, such style as to justify his being made a prominent favourite for the Derby. Carrasco has been strictly reserved for the St. Leger, for which his owner has supported him to win an enormous stake, and C. Wood, who has recently ridden him in most of his long gallops, will have the mount on the sound, muscular son of Speculum and Baroness, who is built on much the same lines as his sire, although perhaps a trifle smaller right through. Savile began the season, as already mentioned, by taking the Dee Stakes at Chester after a dead heat with the Rector, and although he was started for the Derby he was palpably backward, but still ran fairly well, all things considered. He had 12lb. more to carry than Quilp in the Manchester Cup, when the latter was beaten after a very sensational finish by Carlton. Like Carrasco Savile was twice unsuccessful at Ascot, being third to Florentine and Timothy for the St. James's Palace Stakes, and unplaced in the last contest of the Royal meeting, namely, the Triennial Stakes, which the rank outsider Jersey Lily won. From that time, while most other horses were, comparatively speaking, standing still, Savile was making rapid improvement, and he stripped quite a different horse for the Goodwood Cup, which he carried off, but not until after St. Michael had run a dead heat with him at weight-for-age.

Scottish King is a debutante, but was victorious at Stockton this year in the Northern Leger.

Florentine ch. c. by Petrarch *ex* Hawthorndale (Lord Calthorpe) won the September Plates at Manchester (Archer) and the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket second October meeting (Watts). Florentine really won the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Goodwood, but cannoning with Timothy was disqualified and the prize awarded to the latter :—

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1863—Lord Clifden	Osborne.
1864—*b* Blair Athol	Snowdon.
1865—*a b* Gladiateur	Grimshaw.
1866—*a b* Lord Lyon	Custance.
1867—Achievement	Chaloner.
1868—*a c* Formosa	Chaloner.
1869—Pero Gomez	Wills.
1870—Hawthornden	Grimshaw.
1871—*c* Hannah	Maidment.
1872—Wenlock	Maidment.
1873—*c* Marie Stuart	J. Osborne.
1874—Apology	J. Osborne.
1875—Craigmiller	Chaloner.
1876—*a* Petrarch	Gouter.
1877—*b* Silvio	Archer.
1878—*c* Jannette	Archer.
1879—Rayon D'Or	Gouter.
1880—Robert the Devil	Cannon.
1881—*b* Iroquois	Archer.
1882—Dutch Oven	Archer.
1883—Ossian	Watts.
1884—The Lambkin	Watts.
1885—Melton	Archer.
1886—Ormonde	Archer.

Horses marked *a* also won the Two Thousand Guineas ; *b* the Derby ; and *c* the Oaks.

PORT HAMILTON having been ceded back by England, through the representations of China, to the Kingdom of Corea, the latter have sent an envoy with gratulatory despatches to the Court at Pekin, which were handed up to the Throne through the Board of Ceremonies. The import of these despatches is to express the gratitude of the Corean Government towards his Majesty the Emperor, through whose interposition England was induced to restore that part of their inherited possessions which otherwise would have been lost to them. The Corean Government also expressed thanks to his Imperial Majesty for his gracious condescension in rendering them timely aid in supressing internal outbreaks and riots which threatened the peace and security of their little kingdom.

MR. LANGWORTHY appeared *in propriâ personâ* before an English Court on Monday Aug. 22. He appeared, apologized and disappeared. He was in Court, but a very few seconds, yet in that brief space of time says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he contrived, after his wont to emit a lie. He said : "The contempt of which I have been guilty has been without my knowledge. The letters written to me never reached me." If this were true it would appear that the only way in which Mr. Langworthy can be made aware of decisions of Engish Courts is by having the whole story told at length in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. But of course it is not true. "It is simply a silly lie, invented by stupidity to excuse that which is inexcusable. It is characteristic of the man that he should thus appear only in order to libel the Messrs. Bircham ; for it is a gross libel to say that they left their client entirely uninformed of the course of the legal proceedings in which they acted as his representatives."

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, SEPT. 10.

AFTER a brief period of suspense and anxiety, I am glad to say that cholera is once more on the decline, though it still lingers in some villages and towns in the interior. Special prayers were offered everywhere to be spared from the infliction, and a grand procession was organized by the towns-people at which one and all assisted either with money or more substantially. Sheep and poultry were slaughtered in plenty, and buried at the four principal entrances to the town, as an invocation to the deities to spare humanity, and to be appeased with these offerings instead. Some of the leading local practitioners petitioned the Deputy Commissioner to have the Civil Courts closed for a fortnight, as it was found very difficult to get witnesses to attend the Courts on account of the panic prevailing on all sides but the proposal could not be acceded to as such an unusual course has never been hitherto resorted to when cholera was more prevalent than now. With a view to more effectively supervising the Sanitary condition of the Sudder Station and its surrounding hamlets, the Commissioner has directed the Deputy Commissioner to divide the place into wards, and to apportion them between his Staff of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and to make themselves responsible for this portion of their duties. With the growing importance of the place, this is a much needed requirement, and no doubt things will be better looked after than has hitherto been the case.

In response to the frequent representations made to the Resident regarding the inconvenience, trouble and expense entailed upon litigants, pleaders and others by having to follow the Judicial Commissioner, who is also Sessions Judge, into Camp, from place to place, Mr. Cordery has directed that the present practice of itinerating from district to district should be put a stop to, and the Judicial Commissioner is henceforth to visit each district once in three months to hold the Assizes. He will, it is presumed, only proceed to a district if there are any cases pending trial, otherwise not. The duty of inspecting Courts at out stations and Tehsels has been vested in Deputy Commissioners whose inspection minutes will be sent to the Judicial Commissioner for orders, who will thereby be kept informed of all that transpires. When the Revenue Commissioner inspects a Court, he is to send a copy of his remarks to the Resident for orders, and a duplicate copy to the Judicial Commissioner for information. It therefore only remains for the latter officer to inspect the Courts at District Head-quarters, and this is to be done at the time of the Assizes. Further to guard against the Judicial Commissioner being away from Head-quarters longer than is absolutely necessary, he has been directed to travel by Tonga Dak which now connects all the districts with the Railway line. This will effect a great saving in travelling allowance, as the Establishment to be taken out will be reduced to a minimum. Incidentally the question of occupancy of Dak Bungalows by officials for longer periods than those allowed by rule has been settled once for all, and it is now ruled that this objectionable practice "must be entirely discontinued," and District Officers are enjoined to arrange to place the District Courts at the disposal of the Sessions Judge to hold the Assizes in, where there are no Sessions houses available. This is by far the most important circular issued by the Resident, and as it has conceded to the public almost all that it has asked in this direction, it has given universal satisfaction, and Mr. Cordery is thanked very heartily for his liberality. There is, however, one thing which marks this circular, and that is the permission accorded to the Judicial Commissioner, when at Chicalda, during the hot weather to try the Sessions cases committed to him from the Ellichpur District, at that place. It is argued that if the circular is issued with the view to ameliorate the inconvenience and trouble caused suitors, the police, and prisoners, by having to travel great distances to the Judicial Commissioner's camp, it would have been far better to allow the Judicial Commissioner to hold the Assizes at Ellichpur itself, than to compel a host of people to undertake such a long tedious journey in search of justice. But this will no doubt be set right in due course, in the meantime we are deeply grateful for the change which is regarded as the first instalment of what is to follow.

Another of Mr. Cordery's latest improvements is the reorganization of the Local Fund Department by which the Engineers of Amraoti and Akola are to be either pensioned off or given a gratuity, according to their length of service, and replaced by Assistant Engineers from the Public Works Departmen, under whom there will be an Overseer to assist. The Overseers in charge of the other four districts are to have their status raised by increasing their salaries and enhancing their powers. Under existing arrangements Tehsildars are entrusted with the minor works in their respective Talooks, under supervision of the Local Fund Engineer or Overseer, while the larger and more important works, are undertaken by the latter officers themselves. But as the majority of these works are given out on contract, it only remains for the Engineers to supervise, so that the changes to be effected will prove economical in more ways than one. It was intended to introduce the new system from the 1st November next, but as it was found impracticable to close the accounts while work was in course of progress, Mr. Cordery has extened the period to 1st April next, by which time it is hoped all the works now on hand will be completed. There is only one individual who will suffer by the reorganization, and that is Mr. J Moreau, the Local Fund Engineer of this District. He is the oldest officer in the Department, drawing the highest pay, and unless something be done for him, he will have to retire on one third pension which, for an officer in the prime of life, is extremely hard. Mr. W. B. Jones when Commissioner of the Province, considered Mr. Moreau one of the best practical Engineers he had ever seen, it would be a graceful act if he were allowed to put in his time for half pension or recommended for an appointment in the Nizam's service, for which he is in every way well qualified.

After some correspondence, the offer of Mr. N. P. Cama, Barrister-at-Law, to found a Scholarship of Rs. 120 a year, has been accepted by the Resident, who has expressed pleasure in acknowledging the liberality of the example now first set to the wealthy inhabitants of the Province. The Scholarship, is to be styled the "Cama Barrister Victoria Jubilee Scholarship" and is to be given to one of the students of the Berar High School who passes at the Bombay University Matriculation Examination. The grant is only a tentative one for the present, but Mr. Cama promises to invest a certain sum in Government Securities, the interest of which will go to make it permanent. This is not the first time that Mr. Cama has displayed his liberality ; his name is never omitted from any subscription list, no matter for what purpose the collection be, and in founding this scholarship, in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee Anniversay, he has set a noble example worthy of emulation by such of the wealthy, as are desirous to give their struggling brethren a helping hand. From the published proceedings of the General Committee Lady Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, recently held at the Commissioner's Court House, the cause of the rebuff given by the Principal of the Nagpur Female Medical School by rejecting the Eurasian candidates, stands prominent. It would appear that Dr. Barter justified his action by the plea of want of suitable accommodation and tuition, and taking this in conjunction with the fact that of the six Deputy Commissioners who were asked to select candidates, one sent up natives, another Eurasians, it would seem that it was not properly known what class of candidates were required. Hence the fiasco which is very much to be regretted. In future, therefore, purely *bona fide* natives of Berar are to be selected, if not, recourse is to be had to procure candidates from other Provinces. And failing this, Eurasians are to be admitted. But candidates of this class are anxious to know where they will be sent, if selected, as the authorities at Nagpur have declined to receive them. This point was not decided at the meeting.

In view to meeting the demand for house accomodation, which is daily on the increase, Mr. Saunders has signified his intention to remove the office of Sanitary Commissioner into the old Civil Hospital building. A Committee was therefore recently formed to discuss the question, but as it is understood that Dr. Little does not approve of the proposal, owing to the limited space available in the old Civil Hospital building, the question is to be referred to the Resident for disposal. This move, if effected, will not benefit Government in any way, since the building being a Government one, no rent is paid for it. Saving would however, be effected by removing the Registration office which pays Rs. 30 a month for the present building occupied by it and the Armoury and Sergeant's Quarters, which for Government is mulcted in rent. The combined offices which were contemplated sometime ago have not yet gone beyond the initial stage, and it will take sometime before the works are actually taken in hand.

The Berar Police, or I should more correctly say, the Buldana Police, have recently signalised themselves by capturing two noted Hyderabad dacoits near Jalna, in H. H. the Nizam's territory, who were wanted for a very long time. These two men, mangs by caste, were caught red hand in a dacoity accompanied with murder, and were sentenced by the Nizam's Government to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment each, they were incarcerated in the Bheer jail, from whence they escaped some twelve years ago, after putting in a year and half of their sentence, and fancying themselves safe after so many years immunity, had actually the audacity to engage themselves as Jaglias or village watchmen, in which peaceful uniform they were captured. The credit of the capture is entirely due to Inspector Priestly, a rising police officer, but for whose ruse, admirably planned and successfully carried out, bloodshed might have resulted, as the two men, though fancying themselves secure, evidently thought prudence the better part of valor, and were fully prepared to defend themselves if occasion arose, to the bitter end, judging from the handy and murderous weapons in their possession. Mr. Priestly has been awarded a reward of Rs. 100 by Colonel Lane, the Inspector-General, for his pluck and daring, but it is believed that the Nizam's Government have long been offering a reward of Rs.500 for the capture of each of these men. If so, the balance will no doubt be paid to Mr. Priestley. One of the first acts of Colonel Gunthorpe on transfer to Amraoti has been to effect Inspector Priestley's transfer to Amraoti from Buldana, which is a convincing proof of the confidence the Colonel places in his trustworthy Lieutenant.

Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur, was granted two months' privilege leave sometime ago, but owing to the untimely death of Colonel Thompson, who was nominated to relieve him, he was unable to avail himself of it, till the other day, when Captain Morris, Judge, Small Cause Court, Khangaon, relieved him. Mr. Bapat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mulkapur, will act for Captain Morris during his deputation to Ellichpur. Owing to the services of Colonel H. C. Menzies, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., has been promoted to Deputy Commissioner, but to be seconded while on Foreign Service at Hyderabad. Mr. Obbard will, therefore, continue to act at Buldana for some time longer. Moulvie Nizamuddin, B.A., B. L., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is taken on the graded list permanently, and Pandit Suraj Narain, Attache, appointed in his stead. Mr. Nizamuddin is one of the best and most capable of the native officers in the Commission, and it is satisfactory to know that his strong claims to promotion have not been overlooked.

Simultaneously with the ensuing Sky Races, there is to be held a Horse and Cattle Show, at which prizes will be awarded to the best exhibitors. Mr. Cooper, Veterinary Surgeon, Berar, is striving very hard to make the Show a success, and with this view he is endeavouring to induce owners to help in the matter. An excellent opportunity will be afforded him of seeing the best specimens, a knowledge which will be of great use to him when reporting on the live stock of Berar. Besides the Races, there will also be a Cricket Match, Shooting Match, and a Concert, at which the Amraoti Glee Club, under the management of Mrs. Wright, will assist. Owing to Captain Little being unable to get up a sufficiently strong Cricket team this season, the challenges from Nagpur and elsewhere had to be declined.

The Pleaders' Examination comes off to-morrow, and upwards of thirty candidates have offered themselves. Last year there was a hue and cry about the question papers being illegible, and some of the candidates petitioned the Resident to cancel the examination and order another one, but the request was not granted. The examination will last for three days.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE RAJPUTANA-RAILWAY.

THE repairs to the Bandi Bridge and the placing of the new girder in position have been satisfactorily carried out by the Company's Engineers. The bridge was officially inspected and passed by the Government Consulting Engineer on the 11th, from which date the restrictions in through booking have been removed. Endeavours are now being made to raise the submerged vehicles, a work of some difficulty owing to the depth of water, but a party of the Company's divers from Bombay were sent up and are now engaged in recovering the vehicles.

While the break lasted the Traffic Department successfully coped with the transhipment of passengers and mails

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE committee of the whole Corporation which was appointed to consider the new Municipal Bill, had at one of their previous meetings, appointed a sub-committee to report in detail upon the sections relating to drains and drainage works, the water supply and the regulation of streets. The subcommittee consisted of Major Martin, Captain Selby, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hurkisundas Narotumdas, and James Scott. They have drawn up their reports on the subjects assigned to them, and they were to be submitted on Tuesday afternoon to the general committee at a meeting called for the purpose. But the meeting had once more to be adjourned for want of a quorum, after those present had waited for nearly forty minutes. We give below the general remarks of the sub-committee on the chapter in the Bill which relates to drainage :—

In presenting their report and suggestions on Chapter IX. of the New Municipal Act (dealing with Drains and Drainage Works), your sub-committee would remark that, in considering this important subject, they have felt it most necessary to bear in mind the very peculiar and serious responsibility of the position in which the Corporation at present stands. In any large city it is a very difficult matter to introduce a good and complete sewerage system, but in a crowded Indian town like Bombay, these difficulties are infinitely increased. The executive will have to deal with buildings, many of which are probably unfitted for connection with the general system, and with a community who have not only never seen the working of such a system, but have been extremely careless in sanitary matters, and will probably in many instances attempt to resist its execution. The Corporation having decided on having a complete drainage system, it is absolutely necessary that the laws should be very stringent, and that the Executive should be armed with power to act promptly and decisively. Your subcommittee, however, think that it is not desirable that the Health Officer and Executive Engineer should be ignored in this important matter, and they have made suggestions accordingly. They also consider that the Town Council and Corporation should have the power of hearing the opinion of those officers. In sections which deal with a general line of policy your sub-committee have considered it right to suggest that the Corporation is the proper authority, and complete power should not be left in the hands of the Commissioner. Again, in instances such as the destruction of works, &c., in which the rights of individuals are involved, your sub-committee have suggested the necessity of the sanction of the Town Council or Corporation as the case may be. In cases, however where prompt action has to be taken either to prevent the continuance of that which may endanger public health or to put a stop to a nuisance, your sub-committee consider extreme power must be put into the hands of the Executive to enable to them to act at once, but that when such cases involve questions of private interest the subsequent consideration and decision regarding the cost of such action should not be left in the hands of one individual.

On the subject of water supply and the regulation of streets, the sub-committee suggest a number of amendments in the bill, the details of which would not prove interesting reading to the general public. It will be sufficient for our purpose to say that the object of several of these amendments is to take away from the Commissioner in certain cases the power which is granted to him, under the Bill, and either to transfer the power to the Corporation, or allow the Commissioner to exercise it, with the sanction of the Town Council.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE concert in behalf of the Cathedral High School Fund last evening was a great success, the hall being crowded and the various songs and glees going with hardly a hitch.

M.B. OR L.M.?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Gray holds strong views about the gulf that separates an M.B. from an L.M. He told the Senate that if they passed Dr. Khory's proposal it would amount to "perpetrating a fraud upon the public," and that the Bombay M.Bs. would be "sailing under false colours." This is strong language. Will Dr. Gray enlighten the Senate to-morrow as to what his own degree is, M.B. or L.M.? The Bombay University Calendar makes him M.B., but the official Civil List writes him down L.M. When his name is printed at the top of one of his examination papers it appears with M.B, but when it appears in the Government "History of Services" it has only L.M. In some of the old Civil Lists he is designated a Bachelor of Medicine, but in the Calendar of the University of Dublin, which is usually supposed to have conferred the degree, he appears as a Licentiate. This is puzzling and curious. If Dr. Gray is really M.B., why is the lower qualification given to him in the official lists, including the list of highest authority of all issued in England? If he is only a Licentiate, why have people for so many years given him the higher title, if there is such a tremendous difference between them as he now argues there is. Will someone explain

September 14. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A CRYING EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to protest against a repetition of the disgraceful orgie that was carried on last night at Military Square, Fort, to the annoyance and disgust of all respectable residents in the neighbourhood, and trust Sir Frank Souter will redeem the blunder he has made in carrying out a certain policy, and rid what is otherwise a respectable neighbourhood of the very questionable characters that have lately taken up their abode there. I do not enter into particulars, as I prefer to leave this to Police inquiry, but there is no doubt that if not nipped in the bud, the evil will grow beyond endurance. I enclose my card.

Sept. 14. CITIZEN.

BOMBAY ABKARI POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though in your leader of the 30th ultimo you have ably laid bare the weak points of the despatch of the local Government in reply to Lord Cross's inquiry as to the temperance movement in Panwell at the end of 1886, and though "M. J. T." has in his letter, which appears in your columns to-day, thrown further light on the subject, I think the real motive of the promoters of that movement has not yet been fully disclosed. The public have now heard the "official view" of the agitation, the view which, you have justly remarked, gives prominence to official statements, not quite disinterested and lacking the essential qualification of independent outside verification, and ignores the view given by "the other side." It is time, therefore, that the non-official version of the matter was also laid bare.

Says the Bombay Government, "the sole object of its originators was, and is, to induce this Government to reduce the tax at present levied on toddy-producing trees and thus to make liquor cheaper and so to promote intemperance." You have negatively rejected this statement by remarking that the Government has no grounds for "affirming so positively" that the object was to compel it to reduce the rates of toddy and spirits. I will here state *positive facts* which would leave not the slightest doubt in the mind of any unbiassed individual as to the utter groundlessness of the motive which the Government has vainly attempted to attribute to the originators. It should then be remembered in the first place, that since the introduction of the Abkari Act in 1879, the system prevalent in Panwell and the talukas contiguous to it is that of farming. Under this system the farmer alone is privileged to tap toddy-producing trees and vend the raw juice or the spirits distilled from it. He is also allowed to sell country spirits which are generally imported from Uran. Now it is well known that mowra liquor pays a contractor more than toddy liquor, as the latter entails trouble in distillation and more charges for manufacture. It is obvious that the farmer would try to make more money by selling his mowra liquor, which he can import ready manufactured, than toddy or toddy spirits. But the principal fact which has for a long time gone against the farmer in Panwell is what we call "the custom of the place." It is well known that from times immemorial people living on the coast in the Konkan consume toddy in preference to liquor, and the reason is not far to seek. The coast abounds in thousands of toddy-producing trees. It is quite natural under the physical features presented by the Konkan district that its people should make use of the trees near at hand. They have been accustomed to drink fresh toddy or toddy spirits of a weak alcoholic strength—say 5 deg. to 7 deg. underproof. It is also a fact that gallon per gallon mowra spirits of the same strength is not so wholesome a drink as toddy liquor. So here is the first important fact to be borne in mind—the unwillingness on the one hand of the Panwell people to leave off their accustomed drink of toddy, and on the other the cupidity of the farmer to boycot toddy and force them into drinking his imported mowra liquor from Uran. The result of this conflict has been a sullen discontent on the part of consumers in that taluka ever since 1879. It will here be asked whether the farmer was not bound by his contract to supply toddy? True ; but the trouble and cost of drawing toddy from a large radius are too much for him. To meet the demand of cosumers he must necessarily have toddy drawn from trees situated at a long distance and brought for sale at his shop in Panwell. Moreover, the juice will very often get spoiled by exposure in transit. That would entail additional loss. So that it will be clearly perceived that though ostensibly bound by his contract to supply toddy, the farmer's interests naturally prompted him to vend mowra liquor as the more profitable of the two. And since it appeared to be nobody's business in the Abkari Department to compel him to supply consumers with the toddy they were accustomed to drink prior to 1879, the farmer had his own way in the matter. Mowra brought more grist to the Abkari mill. Why should then the Abkari Department coerce him to supply the legitimate demand for the drink which would not and did not bring such grist?

How beautifully less the number of toddy trees tapped grew every year under the condition described may be seen from the following table. The figures are taken from the annual administration reports :—

	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date.	
1877-78	887	15,702	211	Tree Tax Rs. 9
1878-79	"	385	190	
1879-80	"	1,110	"	
1880-81	69	1,558	"	
1881-82	67	1,583	"	
1882-83	80	1,890	"	Rs. 12
1883-84	35	873	"	
1884-85	"	783	"	Rs. 16
1885-86	"	637	"	

The table is most instructive as it tells on the face of it the history of toddy traffic in Panwell prior to and since the introduction of the odious Abkari Act. It should be noticed in this place that part of the juice of the 637 trees tapped by the farmer in 1885-86 was converted into spirits. Para. 75 of the Abkari report for that year states :—"A portion of the juice was sold by the farmer in its raw state." It is clear that not even the juice of the small number of trees tapped was vended as fresh toddy. What a magnificent supply even that fresh juice must have been may be easily guessed.

It will be clear from the table that since 1878-9 the people in Panwell have been artificially prohibited from indulging in their ancestral and natural drink. Of course they were reluctantly compelled to resort to mowra liquor. I give below the consumption for the last four years :—

1882-83.	Mowra spirits.	Duty paid	Rs.	75,185	25 U. P.
83-84.	"	"	"	1,00,610	
84-85.	"	"	"	99,084	
85-86.	"	"	"	1,12,718	

It may be mentioned that the duty during the first two years was 1 3-4 Rupee per gallon, in the last two Rs. 2. Thus has toddy been proscribed and mowra spirits been allowed to flourish under the ægis of the Abkari Department who affect "that it is checking consumption of spirits!" The officials have by their action made a harmless drink almost unprocurable and have stimulated a beverage which is admittedly stronger in alcoholic strength. I suppose it will be urged by Government that "it is wholly untrue" that "its officers have encouraged" the liquor contractor in forcing his mowra on the people in preference to toddy, "though it is possible" that the liquor contractor "may have done so" in his "own interests."

A question will here naturally arise why the Panwell folk submissively bore this sort of *soolum* so long. The answer is not difficult. They found that they were in the same predicament as the people in the contiguous talukas. The discontent broke out only when they found in August 1886 that Government abolished farming in toddy in Salsette, Bassein and Mahim and *continued* it in their own taluka. They naturally resented such differential treatment. The agitation which so alarmed Mr. Keyser at the end of 1886 as to impel him most indiscreetly to nip it in the bud by intimidating the poor folk by placarding that "strictly legal" notice had its origin in this action of the Abkari Department. The three talukas alluded to were allowed the privilege of tapping 20 trees on payment of the tree tax of Rs. 25 ; but the Panwell people were denied the privilege. Hence their disgust and the subsequent action to which they resorted. This *is the real* reason of the movement which would have certainly spread like wildfire but for the repressive and unconstitutional "notice" of the Collector. He got alarmed lest the liquor revenue should suffer diminution. And he thought that perhaps an intimidating notice of the character he issued would at once nip the movement in the bud. It may not be wrong to presume that had the agitation not got wind in the public prints Government would have winked at the notice and allowed it to remain in force. But the criticism which appeared about the time in the papers awakened the Government to a sense of its responsibility and to the evil consequences of the reprehensible action of the Collector. Hence the prompt withdrawal. Government may lay the flattering unction to its soul and comfort itself that so far it has scored a point with Mr. Samuel Smith and the ignorant public. The "knowing" ones shake their head.

But there is yet another tale to relate—the one of which Furdoonji, the contractor, is the hero. The Panwell folk, smarting under the denial of the privilege allowed to the other three talukas, wanted to punish the farmer. Fully of conviction that it was his interests which had a great deal do with that denial, they conspired to abstain from buying any of his liquor. Furdoonji was alarmed at the prospect before him. So he tried to effect a compromise by suggesting to the leaders of the movement that he would be glad to allow them to tap any number of toddy trees they might require. The suggestion was treated with contempt. The men thought they would be able to bring him to bay on more favourable terms. Of course, the farmer on his part had made the offer in his own interests. He was shrewd enough to forecast the result of the arrangement he had proposed. Once the men began drinking toddy, they could by and by be coaxed into consuming his mowra liquor. Finding that the men were irreconcilable to the proposal, he used his local influence with the Patels and other petty revenue officials and Abkari underlings to mediate on his behalf. This had a contrary effect to what he had imagined. The leaders thought the other side was weak, and so they firmly held out against all attempts at reconciliation. They believed or were infatuated enough to believe by the little triumph they had already obtained that their movement had taken deep root and would succeed. So they began to take more active measures for the accomplishment of their object. Eventually, they offered Rs. 4 for the privilege of drawing toddy. This was four times less than the tree tax which the farmer paid to Government. So the farmer rejected it, and finding that persuasion was of little avail he betook himself to other means, one of which was to inform the Collector that it was a conspiracy to have the liquor and toddy rates reduced and thus to promote intemperance! The Collector was credulous enough to believe in the statement and so took those repressive measures which I have already commented upon. This is a correct and unvarnished tale of the whole affair. Everybody concerned in it seems to have erred. The agitators erred because of the dim perception they had of the consequences of their action. They ought to have taken other measures to bring there grievance, which seems to be well-founded, before the authorities. The contractor blundered because he was only loking after his own interests, and the Government erred by siding with the farmer who ought never to have been allowed to boycot toddy for years together in the way he did. But the root of all these evils may be easily traced to the obnoxious system of farming. When that is clean knocked on the head contentment will once more prevail. Has the Government, the courage to retrace its mischievous steps?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 13. AB-KARI ABKARI.

BOMBAY MEDICAL DEGREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present professors of the Grant College are evidently on the war-path with regard to the M. B. Degree. On their behalf Dr. Wellington Gray has put on his full war-paint. He is bent on a general "massacre of the innocents," and is prepared to indiscriminately scalp all comers. But he is certainly not to be congratulated on his attitude at the last meeting of the Senate. The professor fighting hard against the best interests of his own pupils, the professional man blocking the legitimate aspirations of his own confreres. In bygone times, the professors of the College used to take a warm, almost a paternal interest, in the welfare of their students. It was a source both of pride and gratification to them to see their pupils making head in the world, and they tried every means in their power to advance their interests. But "the old order changeth yielding place to new." The demand raised by Dr. Khory on behalf of the local medical students is by no means an extravagant one. The Indian Medical Students would certainly not stoop "to sail under false colours," and would never wish for a degree which might in any way be considered "a fraud on the public." What they ask is not a surreptitious favour, but a matter of right. Their demand is as open as it is reasonable and just. The proposition of Dr. Khory must either stand or fall on its own merits. It is not asked to change a license into a degree, or to institute a lower medical examination for a higher medical degree either. That would certainly be "sailing under false colours," and could be considered a "fraud on the public." What is really asked, however, is to call things by their right names, to change the misnamed and incorrect appellation of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery for the more consistant and correct one of Bachelor of Medicine. Besides the change is not asked on a slender basis. It is asked after a careful weighing of the studies of the various Universities, and the tests of efficiency which they exact for the degree of M. B. The balance, if anything leans on the side of the L. M. and S. of the Bombay University at least as regards medical education. In some instances our tests are more exacting and more severe. Dr. Gray holds the qualification granted by the Bombay University to its medical graduates to be a "mere license," and nothing more. Dr. Gray is welcome to think so, but he will himself admit that his hasty opinion must sink into insignificance before the deliberate opinion of the framers of the Act of Corporation, who, according to his own judgement, "were men who looked far ahead," and were not blinded by party feelings or prejudices. And *they* have wisely styled the qualification obtained after a hard study of full five years, the *degree* of L. M. and S, and not a mere license. The point on which great emphasis has been laid by Dr. Gray is, that the general culture of the medical students is not sufficient to entitle them to the degree of M. B. This, however, is remedied by Dr Khory's proposition to make it obligatory for all medical students to pass the English paper of the P. E. before they go up for their first examination in Medicine. That a good knowledge of English is necessary for a medical student no one will attempt to deny. As matters stand at present, he cannot advance in his profession without it, but thus far and no further. The other subjects set in the previous examination are not absolutely necessary as a part and parcel of a good medical education, and are calculated to unnecessarily fetter the medical student. As an instance of the usefulness of a good general education Dr. Gray cited his knowledge of Latin as of material help to him, because "without it he would never have done what he had done in Botany." We are not aware of any particularly original work Dr. Gray had done in the field of Botany, which can entitle him to the public indulgence of a personal illustration. But even granting that he has, one would like to know whether such knowledge is indispensable to a medical student. The late Dr. Bhau Daji had a European fame in the world of Botany, and yet be never knew a word of Latin. To give another illustration. The late Dr. Sakaram Arjun was considered a good botanist but no one ever knew him to be even an indifferent Latin scholar. So much for the special culture of which Dr. Gray is so proud. His idea of a man of wide culture is evidently one possessing a degree in Arts. I am afraid, however, that even in the ranks of persons of such "wide culture" are often to be found many whose attainments are the reverse of wide culture, and yet Dr. Gray cannot consistently refuse the degree of M. B, to such men. If an elaborate system of cramming which enables certain persons to pass a prescribed course of studies and allows them to put the letters B. A. after their names, can entitle them to be considered "men of wide culture," I must certainly bow to Dr. Gray's fiat. But not otherwise. At that rate one may as well talk of the latest batch of Licentiates of Medicine, as men of wide scientific attainments, or talk of them as brilliant clinicians and reliable consultants! The mere attainment of the degree of B. A. doesn't necessarily stamp one as a man even of mediocre talents, much less a man of "wide culture." A simple matriculated student may, during the course of his five years' study in the Medical College, so improve his stock of general knowlege, that he can hold his own against any fellow-student who is also a graduate in Arts. This is verified almost every year in the final examination in medicine. As far as I am aware, a simple matriculate has always stood at the head of the honour division since the first institution of the degree of L. M. and S. A graduate in arts, although there have been several in the field, has never been found to occupy that distinguished position in the competitive examination. This in itself is evidence that graduation in Arts in not necessarily a test of superior general education or higher talents. I maintain that a flagrant injustice will be done to the whole class of present and future medical students if Dr. Gray's amendment is passed, as it stands, by the Senate. By the institution of the new degree of M. B. in the way in which it is proposed to be done by Dr. Gray and his supporters, a most marked and invidious difference will be set up in the relative values of the future L. M. and S. and M. B., both obtainable by a common course of studies and a common medical examination. The future matriculated medical students, however distinguished their college career, however high and honourable their attainments at the final examination in medicine, can never hope to be considered equal, much less superior to their fell-students possessed of the B. A. degree, although they ought to be by right of competitive examination. Whereas, the latter, *i.e.*, the arts graduates in medicine, however low their attainments in the very subjects in which the degree is conferred, will obtain a higher distinction, simply by virtue of their B. A. Again M. B. I submit, is not M. D., and therefore, the degree in Arts ought not to be made a common requirement for both these medical degrees,—the one decidedly inferior to the other.

And now I come to that part of Dr. Gray's speech in which he has shown the extreme good taste of indiscriminately running down the whole class of native medical graduates. From his knowledge of them of twenty years he was of opinion that "the majority of them were not fit to hold degrees in this University." If Dr Gray's opinion based on a twenty years' experience as the professor of the Grant College is worth anything, the opinion of its late principal Dr. Henry Cook, based on an equally long, or even longer and more intimate experience of them, is certainly worth a great deal more. In a recent report on the working of the Grant Medical College, he has deliberately put it on record, that "the test afforded by the examination instituted by this university before conferring its degree in medicine is a searching and satisfactory one, and all who succeed in being placed in the first or honour Division at the final examination may fairly be considered to be qualified to take their place in the higher ranks of medicine." No better or no more authoritative refutation could have been given to Dr. Gray's opinion than this. Again the fact that the late principal of the Grant College so highly appreciated the merits of some of the local medical graduates that he advocated a proposition which would enable our University to confer the degrees of M. D. *honoris causa* on the most deserving of them, is another refutation to Dr Gray's unthinking and unjust condemnation.

Further on, Dr. Gray has challenged Dr. Khory "to name but two out of nearly three hundred licentiates who had done any really scientific work." This part of his speech is so ably and so well met by "M. D. Brux," that it leaves but little to be answered. I would only add one or two points here, to strengthen that correspondent's contentions. Dr. Gray knows very well that the introduction of Western Medical Science in this Presidency is of a comparatively recent date. Even a quarter of a century has not yet elapsed since the first batch of duly qualified medical men were launched out of the portals of our University. Their first and most serious struggle has not only been one for bare existence, but has also been an increasing and unequal struggle of improved knowledge and civilised ideas against ignorant orthodoxy and rank superstition. Even now the struggle is not half over, and the Vaid and the Hakim are still in the ascendant. As if this were not enough to fully occupy the hands of the handful of medical men, for they are really a handful compared with the number of medical men in Europe,—Dr Gray must needs expect something more from them all at once! I should like to know how many men devoted their entire energies to the purely scientific side of the profession, in the first quarter of a century since the foundation of the "most worshipful Company of Barber-Surgeons," was more widely and honourably known as the "Royal College of Surgeons?" Why, Sir, the history of the progress of modern medical science everywhere in Europe, for the last three or four centuries, abundantly supports my views. It was after decades of constant struggle against ignorance and bigotry, that anatomy, physiology and pathology, found their rightful place among the medical sciences, and so it is with us in India. We are in the beginning of the dawn we are struggling for light amidst darkness, and a considerable time must necessarily elapse before our efforts are visible. The native medical profession is still in its infancy and too much ought not to be expected of it. But even now, we can turn to some of our own men with some confidence. We had our Bhau Daji, Narayen Daji, and Sakharam Arjun, we have our Lisboa, our Khory, our Parakh, and our Kirtikar, and we have many more, who have talents and who are utilising them, but they are still young in their profession. Place us in the advantageous positions for observation and original work at present so entirely occupied by the heaven born men of the Indian Medical Service, and then judge us by our results. But not till then. A constant cry has been raised on the part of our young men for a fair field and better opportunities for work. But the opportunities have been most jealously denied them on each and every occasion by the very men who now come forward and lecture them on their want of original work. Original work, forsooth! the service men have so many large hospitals and dispensaries under their entire control and supervision, so many independent and varied charges in which to exercise their talents, and what is the practical outcome? The mountain has been in labour for nearly half century, and the result is, comparatively speaking, as poor as it is ridiculous! Nothing very original has been attempted or achieved on this side of India, except by half-a-dozen talented and earnest men out of so many hundreds in the service.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. L. M. & S.

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

The Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Already acknowledged	3,954	12	6
The Bishop of Bombay	50	0	0
Total	4,004	12	6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 13.—The barometer has risen over the whole of India, the rise being greatest in the Indus Valley where it is a sixth of an inch. It is least in the Berars and the Central Provinces. The depression has moved westwards into the Central Districts of the Central Provinces, the centre lying between Seoni and Nagpur. This morning the winds have fallen off slightly on the west coast, but strong westerly winds are blowing across the Berars into the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen generally in moderate amounts at all the stations in the Central Provinces and the Berars ranging between half and two inches. The Bay of Bengal current is not strong but easterly winds prevail over the Gangetic Valley, and have given light to moderate showers in Bengal and the N.-W. Province depression is moving westwards into Malwa.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 12th September 1887:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	23	79	Chuda	18	49
Songad	20	6	Chital	23	87
Dhola	30	2	Jetpur	33	30

An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Sunday evening, the 21st ult., at the Methodist Free Church, Northwich. The Minister, The Rev. J. Kirsop, who is well known as a Radical of a pronounced type, is on his holidays, and his place, was taken at short notice by a local preacher of the Wesleyan Connexion. This gentleman is a pronounced Conservative, and took an active part in opposing the return of Mr. Brunner at the recent election. Selecting "Sabbath observance" for his subject, he inveighed with considerable acrimony against the employment of workpeople on Sundays at Mr. Brunner's Chemical Works, saying that the alleged necessity for Sunday work was a mere pretence. During the sermon the congregation, of which the majority are strong Liberals, kept up a conversation. This disconcerted the preacher, and when some of the elders left the chapel by way of protesting against the expressions of the Minister, the service was concluded in confusion.

There was a scene which is an usual thing by the way in Colonial Parliaments—in the Legislative Assembly Victoria during the discussion on a want of confidence motion, in which a Mr. Reid and a Mr. Jones were the principals, though a Mr. M'Lellan was primarily responsible for the conflict. Mr. Jones was speaking in support of his argument that none but intelligent and able people came from Ballarat, when Mr. M'Lellan interjected, "Why don't they send some of them here." The House laughed, and the voice of the member for Fitzroy was heard above the uproar. Mr. Jones said that while the hon. member's "chasm of a mouth" recognised wit, he had neither wit, ability nor intelligence himself, and Mr. Reid retorted that while his mouth might be large, there was no "mint sauce" in it, and he questioned the right of the member for Ballarat West to sit in the House. Mr. Gaunson rose to a point of order, the House was in uproar, and Mr. Jones threatened the member for Fitzroy that he would "disclose something." The Speaker gravely and severely remarked that he did not know what was intended by the reference to "mint sauce," but members had no right to impute motives. At the Speaker's direction, Mr. Reid withdrew his statement that Mr. Jones had no right to sit in the House, but positively refused to apologise, and so the matter was allowed to drop, though the member for Ballarat West continued to mutter threats against the member for Fitzroy.

A London correspondent tells a curious story regarding an M.P.'s hat. It appears that an elderly member, who is said to be of a jealous disposition, and, moreover, is posses of a young and, of course, goodlooking wife, took from the cloak-room another member's hat. On the following morning after breakfast he discovered the strange hat on his hat-stand, and on closer inspection found that it was garnished inside with initials, above which was a strange crest. The green-eyed monster was instantly at work, especially as his wife had returned from the south of France during his absence at the House on the previous evening. His favourite chapeau, of course, being missing, he immediately interrogated his wife as to who was her escort. The innocent dame was highly indignant, and hotly denied the impeachment. Seizing his Debrett, the honourable member traced the offending hat to its lawful owner, and, journeying to his solicitor, indited a very strong epistle to the eldest son of a peer who sits on the opposite side of the House, threatening him with all sorts of penalties for the insult offered to his honour. The young scion of nobility immediately grasped the situatiin, having himself had to travel home in a strange hat, and kept up the joke by sending the enraged husband a solicitor's letter charging him with stealing the initialled hat from the cloak-room of the House of Commons. On receipt of this epistle it immediately dawned on the elderly M.P. that he had made a mistake, and he forthwith made a personal apology.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

RAILWAY TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

We give to-day some further excerpts from the evidence of Mr. D. Gostling before the Committee on the Extension of Bombay. One of his ideas is that the G. I. P. Railway should be extended to Elphinstone Circle, but no doubt both the Government and the Municipality would have something to say before the proposal could be carried out in the manner suggested by Mr. Gostling:—

I would extend the G. I. P. Railway from Bori Bandar to the Elphinstone Circle, he says, for local trains only, along the Eastern Boulevard, which is amply wide for the purpose. Trains to run only 6 miles an hour, a man to stand on the front of the engine with a bell; at that speed the train could pull up sharp. The station to be in the Circle with a low roof. Trains regularly run on the Port Trust streets, and there is no objection to them in my opinion. This extension would be popular.

A station in the Elphinstone Circle would be much appreciated by those living out of Bombay. The greater the number of trains, the greater the demand for houses in the suburbs.

He would not give the Municipality additional power to control the operations of private builders, and would not extend the Municipal limits of Bombay; but he urges the desirability of Poway, Marole, Coorla, Goregaum, Andheri, and Bandora being supplied with water by Bombay.

THE MARINE LINES.

Passing on to the proposed removal of the native troops to Colaba, he says:—

If it would pay the Government to remove the Native troops to Colaba, and military experts advise the transfer, then well and good. I have already indicated how the land could be reclaimed at moderate cost, in an area that would isolate the Native troops from their European comrades; but the cost of new barracks would be large, and it would not be advisable to effect the transfer without considering the subject carefully in all its bearings.

I am inclined to think the Native regiments are better situated where they are, near their friends in the town; but this is a question for military experts to decide.

I do not think that any officers' quarters are required in the Marine Lines, other than the Admiral's bungalow, which is kept up, I presume, for ceremonial purposes. If it is kept simply for the Admiral's convenience, he should pay a rent equivalent to the full value of the ground and house, or it should be given up. The same applies to all other officers' quarters. I have a half recollection that these Marine Line bungalows were built by Government for subalterns' residences, because in the share mania poorly paid military officers found a difficulty in getting houses at moderate rents. There will be no necessity to disturb these tenancies until other portions of the Esplanade are likely to be leased, but officers should be informed of the conditions upon which they are allowed to continue renting the bungalows. The reclamation of the Esplanade must be looked at only as a commercial speculation: otherwise the Government are in a false position.

I am of opinion that the cantonment should be at Colaba, but on the north side of the breakwater, north of Colaba Church, already referred to by me. If there is vacant space south of the church within the present area, then it would be right that it should be fully utilised.

The reclamation carried out, as proposed by me, would meet all military requirements as regards space, Saluting Battery, buildings, &c., at but moderate cost to Government.

I would recommend that all military offices (except the Arsenal) should be moved down to, and concentrated at, Colaba in the space proposed by me, on the condition that the present sites are divided off and leased to the public for building purposes. The Gun Carriage Factory is already at Lower Colaba. I do not believe the transfer would be advisable, unless it should be adopted upon the definite commercial grounds that the transfer will enable Government to reap a good income by leasing the sites, and the transfer should not be effected until Government see their way to do this.

If the cantonment at Colaba should be increased, it would be advisable to continue the railway down to the new reclamation. The railway, which I suggest to Malabar Hill, would then bring the Breach Candy and Malabar Point batteries into touch with Colaba. More than that it is not, I think, advisable to do.

THE MAHALUKSHMI RACE COURSE.

If Mr. Gostling's plan of dealing with the new Race-course were adopted, the Bombay Races, whose decadence has been so often lamented, would be doomed to extinction. On this subject he says:—

Next to the old Race-course site the new Race-course, abutting on its western side on Hornby's Vellard, is most suitable for an extension of Bombay. This necessitates the ultimate, but not the present, removal of the Race-course.

The approximate area of this Government land, in addition to that already reclaimed with sweepings to the south of Clark Road, is 200 acres, say 1,000,000 square yards. This land is potentially worth Rs. 10 per square yard, or 1 crore of rupees. By "potentially" I mean in this connection "in the near future." Land suitable for bungalows will not bear a higher price than Rs. 5 per square yard. In some favourite localities, such as Malabar Hill, where the rich most do congregate, they will force up the value of the ground, before long, to Rs. 10 per square yard. Town residences built on the Flats for Europeans and Parsis, and upper-story chawls for poor Natives will pay a good return upon a ground valuation of Rs. 20 per square yard and more.

This area requires to be filled an average depth of 6 feet. This will cost, with red-earth filling at Rs. 3 per 100 cubic feet, about Rs. 1-8-0 per square yard. The present price is considerably less than this.

Laid out in building blocks of 300 feet by 100 feet and 30 feet roads, about 30 per cent. of the area will be absorbed by roads; this will raise the cost of the blocks to about Rs. 2 per square yard.

If the road area is made 24 feet wide, there will be on average area of 10,000 square feet of metalling to each block, which at ordinary contract rates would cost Rs. 1,000, or, say, with pipe drainage, curb stones, &c., Rs. 2,000, equal to 12 annas per square yard extra cost, or a total cost of Rs. 2-12-0 per square yard.

But as a demand will probably arise for building land for a terrace along the whole length of Hornby's Vellard, a commencement should be made at that favourite corner between the south end of the Vellard and Clark Road. This is the coolest site in Bombay, fully open to every point of the compass, except the south-west.

In this way the capitalized rents received would form a fund for further capital being borrowed by Government for extending the reclamation.

The drainage and sweetening of the land is perfectly feasible. I have already sent in an application to Government offering to drain and sluice the land at my own expense and risk, to lay out the land in green grass and cultivation, offering that Government should share the profits of my skill and industry after providing a sinking fund for the expense incurred, and *guaranteeing that the meadows shall be free from smell under penalty of forfeiture*. Why Government do not at once accept such an offer is to me a mystery! I have already shown what can be done in this direction by planting out my land north of Haines Road in good healthy buffalo grass, where grass never grew before. The contrast between this land and the Race-course is most striking.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. Gostling has a good deal to say on the removal of town sweepings and kindred subjects, and he gives some details of an invention which he patented two years ago for the rapid and cleanly removal of town sweepings and night-soil. He considers that Mr. Ollivant's scheme for the removal of the sewage outfall from the Worlee foreshore to Coorla or Bhandoop is impracticable on sanitary grounds. He himself advocates a small sewage farm on the Flats, but does not propose to utilise more than one-twentieth part, perhaps not more than one-hundredth part of the sewage daily pumped into the sea.

Such gardens are in successful operation in various parts of Bombay. Wherever there is a field alongside of an open public drain, the water is greedily seized by the cultivators and lifted for irrigation. But in such cases it is only used once a week. The black water sinks into the soil in five minutes. The foul-smelling constituents are absorbed by the plant roots and dessicated by the sun, so that any such gardens are of great benefit in absorbing into the soil the sewage which would otherwise fester and rot in a swamp. No cultivator would think of using more sewage than his plants could usefully assimilate, and this, in my experience, is an average of once a week for five minutes each time.

There used to be such a garden at Bellasis Bridge near the Byculla Club. The new sewer in Bellasis Road has absorbed this. There were many such sewage gardens on the north side of the old Race-course fed from the open sewer from Byculla Bridge to the Gordon Mill on the Arthur Road. This also has been absorbed by the new drainage. There is still a large sewage garden at the junction of the Arthur and DeLisle Roads belonging to the Municipality. It was purchased, a few years ago, as a low-caste burial-ground. It is fed by an open sewer leading from Chinchpokli Hill to the Anglo-Indian and Imperial Mills on the Flats. Such portion as is not used for the Municipal garden is utilised by private owners alongside same. Were this sewage not thus used for irrigation, the nuisance would be so great that the whole district would become uninhabitable. There is a fourth series of gardens irrigated by a sewer that flows down the Curry Road near Parel Station southward to the Flats.

He considers that any proposal to turn all the sewage of Bombay into a farm would be nothing less than a public calamity.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Bernard, 2,174 tons, cleared last evening under Captain Young, for Rangoon, in ballast.

The barque Suffolk, 948 tons, Captain H H Card, was cleared out yesterday for Allepy, for which port she is laden with a general cargo.

The Austro-Hungarian boat Amphitrite, 2,485 tons, Captain L. Lemesich, sailed last evening laden with a general cargo and with four deck passengers on board for Hongkong via Singapore.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, Captain T Johnstone, sailed last evening for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein, laden with a general cargo.

The same Co's steamers Loodiana Captain G. Jacob, was cleared out yesterday for Calcutta having on board a general cargo.

The Knight Errant, 2,253 tons, Captain J J G Mathews, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cardiff (Aug 19), with a cargo of 3,742 tons of coals and 228 tons coke and the following passengers on board:—Mrs Rowe and infant, Miss Rowe and a servant. Both the vessel and the cargo are consigned out here to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The s.s. Valetta, belonging to the P. and O. Co., 2,796 tons, Captain J. Orman, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening last, from China and Australia, having sailed with the Australian mails from Sydney on the 17th ultimo, and called at Glenelg, Melbourne, Hongkong, &c., during her voyage. She is loading again for London direct, for which she will leave Bombay on Friday, the 23rd inst., being the first of the Friday going steamers this season. She has brought with her the following passengers:—For London. Mrs. M. Henderson and maid, Miss Chatfield and Miss Ogg from Sydney. Mr. Hiley and Mr. Keast from Melbourne, and Miss Harrold and Dr. Singleton —from Glenelg. For Bombay,—Mr. F. White and Mr. Do Souza from Sydney; Mr. Francken and Miss Marsland from Melbourne; Master Grant from Glenelg; Mr. Fazalally and a servant from Hongkong; Mr. Belford from Calcutta, and Hon'ble Mr. Totenham, Mr. R. Ryan, Mr. Postonji, and Mr. Hanson; and a native servant from Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14th September, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Britannia	1991	Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Verona	1862	F. Speck	E	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella	3586	D. Stuart	H J	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	G. B. Digsino	L	F. Bazzont.
„ Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Niagara	2014	B. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.
„ Avoca	901	C. Kiyhel	Ibis	V. Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Valetta (s)	Orman	Sydney, Aug. 17.
11	Knight Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, Aug. 19.
	Merton Hall (s)	Barnes	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Rangoon & Calcutta
	Loodiana (s)	Jacob	Calcutta.
	Amphitrite (s)	Lemesich	China.
	St. Bernard (s)	Young	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Nizam, for London.

„ Niagra, for Havre.

„ Valetta, for London.

The barque Suffolk, Card, was cleared out yesterday for Allepy.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
10	Pythomene	Archer	Mauritius, Aug. 3.
	St. Albans s	Sturrock	Cocoanada, Sept. 7.
	Madras s	Fausset	Rangoon, Sept. 3.
	Nuddea s	Cave	Singapore, Aug. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.—Steamers Akaba, Euphrates and Simla.

Sept. 10.—Steamer Umballa. Ship Melanope.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 12.

For Liverpool.

Etolia (s) 40 bales wool, H Goorji; 60 bales wool, C Thakorsee; 21 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 1,101 cwts myrabollams, Framji Sands and Co; 25 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 780 cwts bonemeal, P Damji; 7 bales cotton waste, twist waste, &c, R F Batlibed; 1,000 cwts wheat, Wm Ball and Co; 28 bales hemp, J Dayall; 63 bales hemp, Lowji Jairam.

For Dunkirk.

Nedjed (s), 40 cwts gum, F Hurst; 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 60 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai.

For Marseilles.

Clan Graham (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Knight of St John (s), 75 cwts gingelly seed, D P Batha and Co.

Britannia (s), 1,242 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

For Kobe.

Bormida (s), 25 bales twist, The L Khimji S and W Co; 45 bales twist, A Dhunjibhai; 80 bales twist, P Cowasji; 52 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 55 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Amphitrite (s), 110 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, F Postonji.

Verona (s), 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida (s), 75 bales twist, P Cowasji; 110 bales twist, A Dhunjibhai.

Verona (s), 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

For Hongkong.

Amphitrite (s), 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 227 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 75 bales twist, M Sorabji; 75 bales twist, The Jamsetji Manufacturing Co; 25 bales twist, A Dhunjibhai; 25 bales twist, P Cowasji; 60 bales cotton, C Khetsee; 60 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 45 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Deccan (s), 85 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Deccan (s), 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, Isaac Ezra and Co.

Amphitrite (s), 75 bales twist, F Postonji.

Bormida (s), 50 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co.

For Calcutta.

Loodiana (s), 146 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

Ellora (s), 200 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.—September 14.

Ricardo, Capt. R. H. A. on duty, from Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. R. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 15th, 1887.

1. There will be a meeting of the Council this day Thursday, the 15th instant, at Quarter Master Soundy's to make the Preliminary arrangements for the next Rifle Association meeting, at 6 p.m.

By Order,

(Sd.) Eust. Ferrers Nicholson, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

News has been received from Mr. Stanley since the date on which he was reported to have been killed. The best thing about his letters is what we may call their arrant cheerfulness. After the grisly rumours of his desertion and death, the jokes about the men getting so fat that he fears the steamers won't carry them, the screwing down of the safety-valve, the capture of the village by the steam whistles, and the Stanley exploring the reefs on its own account, are very refreshing. We trust he is entertaining Emin Pasha at this moment with the latest London good story.

HIGH COURT—September 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

124-87—T. A. Bland—Mangal Ragoo vs. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

212-87—Mansukial and D—Jiva Visram vs. Ludha Kullian and others—Jefferson, B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

166-87—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Thakorsey Moolji and others vs. L A Wallace and others—Craigie, L and O.—Part heard.

142-87—Tobin and R—Atmaram Yadowji and another vs. Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla—Little, S F and N.

139-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gordhandas Bhanji and others vs. Damji Ludha—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

208-87—In person, a pauper—Gopikabai vs. Rukmabai—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

194-87—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ebrahim Vydina and another—Ardesir, H and D.—Part heard.

554-86—Mulji B B—Malloo Makoond vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

74-87—D S Garud, for pauper—Bai Luxmibai vs. Chandroo Naiquin and another—Little, S, F and N.

40-86—Little, S, F and N—Ootumbai vs. Damodhurdas Gooildas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

223-87—Chalk, W and S—Bhai Bhasker vs. Luxumon Ramchunder and another—Winter and B, and Bicknell and K.

18-87—T A Bland, for pauper—Balorustna Kondaji vs. Mithibai and others—Tyabji and D, and In person.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K, M, and D, P G and S, B and H, and L, S, F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K, M and D, P G and S, B and H, and L, S, F and N.

For trial on preliminary issues.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansukial and D.

INDIAN GREY YARN IN CHINA.

The following is taken from the report prepared by Mr. J. Jamaspji of Hongkong, for despatched by the s.s. Pekin:—

Unfavourable advices from the consuming districts combined with recent heavy importations and the extreme anxiety of some petty holders to realise, have checked business to a considerable extent and established a decline of from 25 cents to a dollar per bale all round, the market closing weak. A much larger business may, however, be expected during the next fortnight in consequence of the cheap rates. With the exception of one or two favorite chops, No. 20s. have generally declined in value and rates may be quoted 25 cents to a dollar per bale lower on previous quotations with but a moderate business doing. Nos have been in small demand and close weak. In Notwithstanding a decline of 50 cents per bale No. 10s. 12s. favourite superior chops only can be placed at a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale Medium and common are neglected and the market closes weaker. Suitable favorite chops of No. 10s. have remained steady at last quotations and business done during the interval has been moderate. Unsuitable and common threads are not wanted and close weak. Nos. 8s. and 6s. have participated in the general depression and rates are 50 cents lower than last mail with but little business doing. Nos. 14s. 18s. 22s. and 24s. continue unchanged. During the fortnight arrival 8,921 bales, sales 6,529 bales, and unsold stock 17,286 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 1,125 bales, and Japan 1,037 bales. Latest advices from the Coasts, Shanghai and Japan are not encouraging. During the first part of the interval a fair business has been done in suitable chops of Nos. 10s. and 20s. latterly however recent direct heavy shipments from your port and advices of declining rates in Hongkong have checked business, the markets closing weak and depressed.

MADRAS.

The late Surgeon A. P. Adams.—We regret to have to announce that Surgeon A. P. Adams, of the Madras Medical Service, died at the General Hospital of of erysipelas of the head and face. He had been ailing for some days.—*Madras Times.*

REMINISCENCES OF INDIAN SPORT.

So great is the love of sport in England that even those who are prevented by circumstances from indulging in it like to read books on the subject. Among the keenest, it not the best sportsmen, are officers of the army, and having a reputation which they highly value, they generally write the most trustworthy and least boastful accounts of sporting adventures. The 79th Cameron Highlanders has not only always been a most distinguished, but also a most sport-loving corps, and Mr. Moray Brown, to judge from the book before us,* is quite worthy of his regiment. He certainly had no lack of adventures, and he describes them with considerable simplicity and vigour. We feel, too, that he is veracious, and more given to the use of the rifle than to that of the long bow. His experiences seem to have begun about twenty, and ended about sixteen years ago; and they are the more interesting in that the large influx of Europeans into India and the opening up of the country by railways have greatly diminished the facility of obtaining good shooting.

The following passage deserves extract not only as a specimen of the writer's style, but also because it accurately depicts the difference between British and Indian field sports:—

"*British* field sports have the charm, and that no slight one, of being pursued with greater ease and less personal discomfort to their votary, whilst the Indian sportsman must prepare himself for both exposure to sun and storm, to discomforts of all kinds, to constant failures and disappointments, to trials of temper and health, and to wear and tear of constitution. But, on the other hand, his rewards are great, and his exertions are certain to win for him sooner or later some glorious trophies, and introduce him to scenes of jungle life the recollection of which will never be erased from his memory, and which, even when his eyes begin to grow dim, and time to silver his once dark locks, when he gets on a strange horse with less confidence than in former days—in short, to use the words of that grand old Indian hunting song—'The Mighty Boar'—

> When age hath weakened manhood's powers
> And every nerve unbraced,

the remembrance of such scenes *must* make the pulse beat faster, restore for the moment the worn-out nerve, brighten the eye, re-kindle the fire of youth, and prove, whilst memory lasts, a source of honest pride to him who has had the good fortune to witness and participate in them."

Mr. Moray Brown's experiences were varied, and usually interesting. The most exciting are, of course, those derived from pig-sticking and tiger-shooting. He writes with particular enthusiasm of pig-sticking, and among many others relates the following extraordinary adventure:—

"Well, the hog were soon started, and I 'laid in' to the biggest, a nice young boar. I rode him about half-a-mile, when he got into a fearfully rough bit of ground, covered with scrub, and, having to do all I could to keep my horse on his legs, I lost sight of the animal. However, catching sight of a small pool of water some distance ahead, I rode on, thinking the boar might have gone there for a drink and a wallow. My surmise proved correct, for, on getting up to it, there was my friend, who promptly decamped on seeing me. I soon got up to and closed with him on the side of a steep hill. Here I speared him, but the spear-head sticking between his ribs, I was unable to withdraw it, and it got round behind my back,—the boar all the time digging away at and trying to cut my horse a dear old favourite called 'Parachute,' who, getting sick of this game suddenly let fly both heels at the boar, knocking him over, and sending him rolling down the hill, and nearly upsetting me. The boar trotted off with the spear in him, but it soon fell out, and dismounting, I picked it up and again went at him, when the same sort of scene was enacted, old 'Parachute,' however, this time 'milling' with both fore and hind feet. My stirrup-leather breaking I had to let go the spear to save tumbling off on to the top of the now infuriated boar, who, however, trotted off with the spear, and, retiring into some thick bushes on the slope of the hill lay down. The beaters soon after came up and I dismounted getting a fresh spear and accompanied by old Manajee (the 'hunt shikari) carrying a spare spear, I crawled in under the bushes on my hands and knees. As I approached the boar he charged straight on to the spear nearly knocking me over. I managed, howeve, to hold him off for a moment, and as we reached, during the melee, a spot which was slightly more open, I jumped up to my feet and Manajee opportunely handing me the spear, I drove it with all my might into the boar, who was now getting weak from loss of blood, and had the satisfaction of seeing my gallant foe roll slowly over and expire with a surly grunt of defiance."

Nothing more dangerous can be conceived than tiger-shooting on foot, and many an English officer has paid dearly for his hardihood in encountering a savage, powerful, and cunning animal in this way. The author and a friend, now Col. Hebbert, had on one occasion posted themselves each in a tree near a small, shallow, and tortuous ravine some six feet broad, while a line of natives were beating up towards them, it being believed that two tigers were close by.

"I heard the beat approaching closer and closer, but not a sign of a tiger. At last, catching sight of the beaters, I removed the cartridges from my rifle, and lowering it down to the ground by means of my 'cummerbund,' or waistcloth, slithered down the trunk of the tree, hollowing out to Hebbert, 'Where are you?' Not receiving any reply, I picked up my rifle, and was preparing to walk in the direction where I thought he was, when I caught sight of a tiger advancing round a bend of the nullah, and not fifty yards from me. She stopped for an instant, and began staring hard in the direction from whence the beaters were coming. I seized this moment to quietly and rapidly slip back behind the trunk of the tree, whose friendly branches I had lately occupied, and, squeezing myself flat behind the trunk, I with the least possible motion slipped in a couple of cartridges, and in great trepidation waited the turn of events. Oh! how my heart beat as I saw the tiger slip into the nullah, and creep stealthily along under the bank straight for me. A flood of thoughts rushed through my brain. What had I best do? I dared not shout, for that would probably have turned her right back among the beaters, some of whom might be mauled. At last when certainly not more than eight or ten yards from me, and if she had continued her course she must have passed within three feet of me, I determined to step out from behind my shelter, and take the opportunity of the surprise my sudden appearance would cause her, to fire both barrels into her. Circumstances, however, prevented my carrying this somewhat risky plan in to operation, for, as I was on the point of doing so, I heard 'bang-bang' from Hebbert, accompanied by a surly roaring grunt, and my tiger whipped sharp round, sprang up the bank of the nullah opposite to the one I was standing on, and was bolting past when she caught sight of me, and stopped short, with ears back and that nasty upward curl of the lip which generally denotes no very amible frame of mind. How my hand shook, and my heart beat, as raising my rifle quickly to my shoulder, I took the best aim at her heart that my excited feelings would allow, and pulled! She was not more than some twenty yards from me, and answered my shot by spinning round and round growling and biting at the wound, and tumbling about in a confused manner. Another shot, however, settled her, and I did just about feel thankful. This tigress measured eight feet, seven and-a-half inches, and was in good condition."

This book winds up with some useful hints for those who may make a sporting trip to India; and in the appendix there is a capital collection of Indian sporting songs.—*Athenæum.*

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* *Shikar Sketches, with Notes on Indian Field-Sports*, By J. Moray Brown, late 79th Cameron Highlanders. Illustrated. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE BISHOP AND THE BALLET.

The home papers publish the following curious and characteristic correspondence:—

31, Upper Bedford-place, July 25, 1887.

My Lord,—I write to ask your lordship if you will be so good as to give me a general leave to officiate in the diocese. I can, of course, send in the usual testimonials.—I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

S. D. Headlam.

Fulham Palace, S. W., July 26, 1887.

The Bishop of London regrets that Mr. Stewart D. Headlam appears to him to be doing serious mischief; and, holding that opinion, the Bishop is not able to give Mr. Headlam facilities for doing more mischief.

31, Upper Bedford-place, Russel-square, W.C., July 28, 1887.

My Lord,—Your lordship's letter contains a very terrible charge against me. I respectfully ask your lordship to tell me wherein I am doing serious mischief. If your lordship will point out to me anything I am done or taught contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church, it will be my earnest desire to retract it, and if possible to make amends for it. I hope your lordship will not leave me with this vague accusation hanging over me—an accusation which I can assure your lordship is very painful to one who always wishes to live and work as a dutiful priest in your lordship's diocese.—I am, my Lord, obedient servant,

Stewart D. Headlam.

Fulham Palace, S.W., July 30, 1887.

My dear Sir,—I thought you perfectly understood what it was that I disapproved in your action. I believe your course has a tendency to encourage young men and young women to be frequent spectators of ballet dancing. I am confident that to the vast majority of young men and young women the sight of such dancing, as now practised, is a very grievous temptation. To encourage them to go into temptation when our Lord has taught them to pray that they may not be led into temptation is, in my opinion, most mischievous.—Yours faithfully,

F. Londin.

31, Upper Bedford-place, August 6, 1887.

My Lord,—It is probably true that the course I have taken in maintaining that a dancer's calling is an honourable one, that dancing should be treated has an art, and that the ladies of the ballet should be treated with respect and not isolated by religious people has a tendency to encourage some young men and young women to be spectators of the ballet with a clear conscience and thinking no evil. But I deny that I have done or said anything to encourage any people who feel that it would do them harm to see a ballet to go to one. I should no more think of inducing such people to go than I should think of inducing a drunkard to drink. But I cannot see why because a ballet may do some people harm it should be forbidden for all. However, after the correspondence and interviews which I and other members of the Church and Stage Guild had with your lordship on this subject more than two years, ago, I fear it is useless to say anything more upon it: I will merely add that I think I may claim to know a good deal more about the life and work of the dancers, and about the art of dancing than your lordship does, and that I even venture to think that my course has a tendency to be more helpful to them than your lordship's policy of isolation has been, or will be. But what I want to urge upon your lordship is that the course you are now taking towards me is most cruel and unjust. Granting for the moment that I am mistaken on the matter of ballet dancing, why should your lordship on that account deprive me of the means of earning my living, or discharging the duties which I was ordained to discharge? I respectfully submit that it is both cruel and unjust for your lordship to use the powers entrusted to you in this way, and I ask your lordship to reconsider your decision, and to give me the leave to officiate in the diocese for which I asked—I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

S. S. Headlam.

Fulham Palace, S.W., August 12, 1887.

My dear Sir,—Your letter, dated the 6th, reached me this morning. I cannot for a moment admit that it is cruel or unjust to refuse to a man whose teaching in my judgment is likely to tempt weak Christians to expose themselves to the assaults of impure thoughts, facilities for enforcing such teaching. When you have persuaded the ballet dancers to practise their art in proper clothing, the case will be altered.—Yours faithfully,

F. Londin.

31, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, W.C., August 14, 1887.

My Lord,—An unbeneficed priest is, at present, as helpless against any decision of his Bishop, however arbitrary, that there is nothing left for me but to publish the correspondence which has passed between us, together with any reply your lordship may think right to send to this. In answer to your lordship's last letter I maintain that it is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing: and they, I have always maintained, are better away; for they are an intolerable nuisance to the dancers. But their impure thoughts, I fear will assault them wherever they go. I should otherwise have asked your lordship once more to judge for yourself. There is, I assure you, no need for me to "persuade the ballet dancers to practise their art in proper clothing"; they do so usually without my persuasion. I asked your lordship two years ago not to condemn the dancers without seeing "Excelsior" at her Majesty's or "The Swans" at the Alhambra. I will now refer you to M. Bertrand's delicate and graceful little ballet at the Aquarium. If your lordship will get some fairly decent-minded person to go for you there he will, I am sure, say that the clothing is entirely "proper" for the work; and he will also see one of the best and most graceful English dancers, who, I may add, is a communicant in your lordship's diocese. But it is, I fear, useless arguing with your lordship on this matter. For myself I must hold with the sacred Scripture, "To the pure all things are pure, but to them that are defiled and unbelieving nothing is pure." I do, however, seriously protest against your lordship refusing me leave to officiate in the diocese because I differ from you about the ballet. I have a great deal of other work which as a loyal priest in Christ's Church I am engaged in: and I maintain again that it is both cruel and unfair for your lordship to hinder my work on this account. I wish to earn my living in the calling to which I was ordained, and your lordship, without daring to say that I have done or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church, prevents me from doing so.—I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

S. D. Headlam.

[Travelling.]

Address, Fulham-palace, S. W., August 17, 1887.

My dear Sir,—I cannot have any objection to your publishing the correspondence that has passed between us. I have nothing further to add for the purpose of publication.—Yours faithfully,

F. Londin.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.	
Daily Prices—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3	
Shins, large, each	0 5 0	
Do. small, each	0 4 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 0	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 5 0	
Liver, each	0 4 0	
Heart, each	0 1 0	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0	
Oxtail, each	0 3 0	
Sirloin, per lb	0 4 0	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6	
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0	
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—		
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0	
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 4 0	0 3 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 2 3	0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Head, each	0 2 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 0	
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 10 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 6	
Fruits—		
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0	
Custard Apples, each	0 1 6	
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 8 0	
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 12 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0	
Orange, large, per dozen	3 0 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 12 0	
Melons, musk, large, each	0 3 0	
Do. do. small, each	0 1 0	
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 4 0	
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0	
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0	
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0	
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 12 0	
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 0	
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3 0 0	
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 8 0	
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 3 0	
Pears, per dozen	1 4 0	
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1 8 0	
Grapes Cabul, per box	0 12 0	
Chokons, per dozen	0 12 0	
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0	
Moosombies	1 8 0	
Bread—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 3 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8	
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6	

A further and truly characteristic step has been taken towards the "Germanization" of Japan. A Japanese professor of chemistry, T. Nishigawa, is staying in Munich with a Commission to study and report upon the manufacture of Bavarian beer. He is visiting all the great breweries of that capital of beer and art, and diligently studying the processes and vats, of "Bock" and "Spatenbräu." According to the Munich papers, he either has been or is about to go to England in order to pay a visit to the great Burton breweries, and to make a comparison between the Bavarian and English brewage. The Japanese Government is distressed at the deplorable increase of "schnaps" drinking among the natives. Instead of sending to Sir Wilfrid Lawson for a hint how to deal with the plague, it imagines it may be best cured by supplying the thirsty Japanese with a platable and not easily intoxicating beer. There is a heavy duty upon spirits in Japan whereas beer is to be imported free of duty.

The peaceful Engadine has been aroused from its slumbers by an earthquake, which, however, *Atlas* says, must be truthfully described, like the maidservant's body, as "a very little one." A few minutes after eleven (*heure de Berne*) visitors in St. Moritz and Pontresina were alarmed by roaring sounds like a renewal of the thunderclaps of the afternoon's storm, but accompanied by the shaking of furniture, the cracking of beams, and agitation of glass and china. One gentleman, who occupied a room with his son, cried out from his half-sleep, "Let my bed alone, you young beggar; don't play your tricks upon me!" Several disturbed creatures thought, that gigantic American trunks, belonging to unusually late arrivals, were being let fall on the staircases. When the truth was out, one family dressed for travelling and packed up, remaining ready for immediate departure throughout the night. This was the extent of the panic, for no one left the hotels, which are all still crowded. On the following night a few people slept in their ulsters, and there was an unusual consumption of *bougies*, for most of the bedroom windows were lit up—a sort of Jubilee celebration of this little earthquake.

The concessions granted to an American syndicate created a sensation in China, and when the mail left Shanghai much opposition was displayed by the official classes, and the high Manchus and Army. A correspondent writes that he can clearly make out that all these classes and the public are opposed to the formation of a bank; to the coinage being in foreign hands; to railway, mining or any concessions being given to foreigners, or that foreigners should be permitted to have shares or partnership in them. The monopoly in contracts is objected to, and also the presence of a foreign element in Government or finance. The excitement about these concessions has greatly strengthened the anti-foreign party in the capital which for some time had been quiet. There seems to be an increasing expectation that the concessions will not be ratified, and that Li has risked his position, if he has really assented to such terms, as those connected with the American Syndicate assert he has. But he has, we gather, been most cautious and left loopholes of escape. Probably the Taotais, who are said to be seriously alarmed for themselves, will be sacrificed, though one correspondent says that Ma is to be the victim; as there is a black mark against his name in Pekin on account of the active share he took in the transfer of the China Merchants' Co. three years ago.

THE POSITION OF THE UNIONISTS.

MR. HOWORTH, M.P., writes to the *Times* deprecating "the recent nevertheless and lack of faith among certain Conservatives, both in Parliament and the Press, in view of the unassailable position which is at this moment occupied by the Unionist alliance and its unbroken majority of 100 votes, a vantage which only puerile tactics can sacrifice." This depression he says, has been developed by the assumed airs, almost amounting to confidence, of their opponents, especially developed in the screaming section of the Liberal Press.

It is both prudent and amusing to sift the grounds of this Hudibrastic swagger. I will limit myself to two of the most prominent. The by-elections, especially that at Northwich, we are assured, have sealed the fate of the Government.

Northwich is the capital of the salt industry, of which Mr. Verdin, the late member, and Mr. Brunner the present one, have been leading promoters. The men of Northwich have simply repeated what they did in 1886 in affirming their unalterable faith in salt. This is the moral of the Northwich election.

I cannot say that this is the moral of all the recent elections. No doubt they point to a certain small shifting of votes, a movement which is perfectly natural. Its explanation is not to be found in the adoption of Unionist opinions by Gladstonian candidates, as some think. That portion of the Liberal electorate who voted for the Union from strong conviction—that is to say, the education politicians—remain stanch still, always excepting the meagre following of Sir George Trevelyan, who has elevated public morality so conspicuously lately by openly professing one creed while he furtively acted another.

Another and a large portion of the seceding Liberals, whose beacon is not party principles, but party colours, were momentarily stunned when two such well-known guides as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright gave them diametrically opposite advice.

Meanwhile "the machine," the party organization, which is largely officered by aggressive Nonconformists, sided for very obvious reasons with Mr. Gladstone, and it is not unnatural that those Liberals who are party men and know only two parties should, now that they have recovered from their embarrassment, vote as "the machine" orders them. They would vote to-morrow for Lord Hartington just as freely under orders from the same source as they now vote for Mr. Gladstone. It is not unnatural that under these influences a few seats should be lost to the Unionist cause. But the loss does not materially affect the majority, as those who have been decorating Mr. Gladstone's triumphal car with new paint and ribands will speedily find.

Another source of Gladstonian hopes lately has been the supposed divergence of view between Liberal and Conservative Unionists, which it has been thought was rapidly developing a fatal fissure between them. Mr. Chamberlain's speech of Saturday must have undeceived some of these hopeful ones. He answered very well the irrational talk on the subject of identity of tactics which pervades our own benches no less than those opposite.

We cannot expect that every Tory will support every proposal of the Government with his vote. I for one will not. How, then, are we to expect Unionists who remain Radicals to do so? It would be absolutely fatal to the reputation of any member who is not a mere toady of officialdom to always obey the Government Whips. It is enough if we are agreed on critical questions involving "confidence." It is enough if we are agreed to sink all other differences on those occasions when an adverse vote would involve the return to power of the apostle of disruption and his items. We are content to read his idyllic addresses on horticulture, but I take it that there is no risk of a difference of opinion among Unionists as to the risks involved in his again trying experiments with the fortunes of his realm, and that there is no lack of determination to prevent it.

I see no reason, therefore, anywhere for depression, but just the reverse. This, it will be said, is very optimistic language after some things I have recently said. I do not think so. While we are strong enough to oppose the forces of disunion with effect we owe it to ourselves and we owe it to our allies that the Government shall not meet Parliament again without a change in and a strengthening of his *personnel*. It is not my view only; it is the view of every man I know in the House of Commons on both sides, save a small official clique.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 23.

5th Drangoon Guards—Capt C C Shaw resigns his commission.

2nd Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet E A Maude, from the Royal Mily College, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut W Makant, transferred to the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt).

Royal Artillery—Major F L Graves retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col. The undermentioned Majors from the Seconded List to be Majors:—G M Stevens; G R Hadaway, vice H W L Hime, promoted; G H Palmer, vice L Downes, promoted; C Russell, vice B R Greig, promoted; F H Taylor, vice R Walkey, promoted. Capt E N Henriques has been placed upon temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut M W S Pasley has been seconded for service with No. 1 Bengal Mountain Baty; Gentleman Cadet E A Routh, from the Royal Mily Academy, to be Second Lieut, vice W L H Paget, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut F W Wodehouse has been seconded for service with the Ind S C

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut H E Napier to be Capt, to complete establishment, in succession to Col F W B Parry, retired.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut R Throckmorton, from the 5th Battn, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C J H Helbert, resigned.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut Reynell H B Taylor has been seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Dept.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt H Trevelyan retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major; Qrmr and Hon Capt C Brennan retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut H F Walters has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Capt S W Cameron retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut A Le Grand Jacob has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut C H Maclurcan resigns hiscommission.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infy)—Lieut-Col and Col E B Burnaby, C B, having completed six years' service as a Regl Lieut-Col, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl instead of on half-pay, as notified in the *Gazette* of July 15, 1887. Lieut H N Roome has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Major A Theobald retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

The Durham Light Infy—Lieut H R Mead has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt A H B Clough has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt C E Ogle has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut L R S Arthur, from the Bedfordshire Regt, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C M Blackett, promoted.

2nd West India Regt—Lieut R Egerton has been seconded for service as Adjt of the Kingston Vol Militia Jamaica.

Staff—Major Genl A C Johnson, C B, R A, to be a Brigdr-Genl on the Staff, to command the R A in Ireland (which appointment has been substituted for those of Asst Adjt Genl for R A at Headquarters, Ireland, and on the Staff for R A, Dublin Dist).

Royal Mily College—Lieut Col L K Scott, from half-pay Royal Engrs, to be a Professor.

Royal Mily School of Music—Qrmr and Hon Capt F H Mahony, from the York and Lancaster Regt, to be Qrmr, vice Qrmr and Hon Lieut T R M'illwham, deceased.

Medical Staff—Brigade Surgn A S K Prescott has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Dep Surg-Genl. Surg-Major S Flood is granted retireda pay with the honorary rand of Brigade Surg.

Ordnance Store Dept—Lieut R H B Taylor, the King's Own Scottish Borderers to be a Depy Asst Commissary-Gen of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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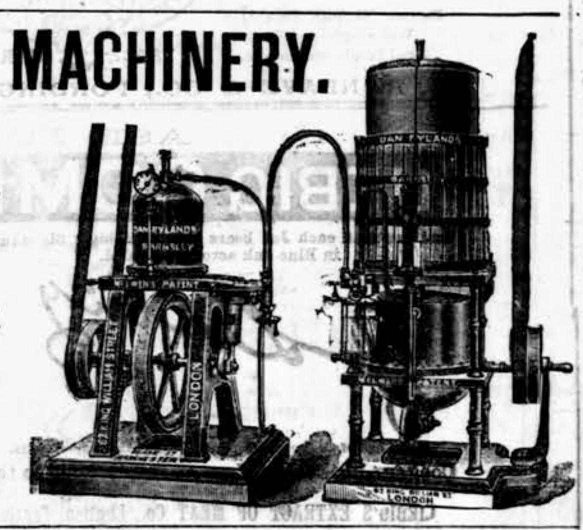

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